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No. 16

From the Nashville Union.

**JOHN. JACKSON—JUDGE WHITES
TESTIMONY—O. BRADLEY.**

Strange as it may appear to men of candor,
and honesty of all parties, the malice of Gen.
Jackson's enemies—especially those who
formerly professed to be his friends—will
not suffer the venerable patriot to retire in
peace. Just before the expiration of his

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From the Natchez Courier.

Confession of a Murderer.

The dying Confessions of John Washburn, who was hanged in Cincinnati, on the 6th of last month, for Murder.

We so seldom introduce the revolting details of murders and executions into our columns, that our readers may be somewhat surprised at the initial sentence of this article. Our reason for introducing these confessions are, that if any credibility can be attached to them, they may throw some light on the fires in this city in the winter of 1833-36, and show what was the prevailing opinion of the time, viz. that incendiaries were engaged in the work of destruction, was correct.

The details of the history of this individual often introduce the city of Natchez, and reveal some events that have always been shrouded in mystery. We leave it to our readers to judge for themselves how much credence is to be given to the words of a dying felon.

Washburn was a native of South Carolina. He commenced his career of rapine and murder quite early in life. At Memphis in the winter of 1827, when but fourteen years old, in company with another he murdered the owner of a flat boat, and plundered the boat of its contents. Within a few weeks after this exploit, they robbed the mail at Gladden, broke open stores, picked pockets and committed many other depredations to a very large amount. At last, having robbed a farmer, the excitement was so great, that he was deemed it advisable to return to Memphis. From that place they soon departed for Natchez. We will now let him give in his own words the account of his first visit to our city:

"From Memphis we went to Natchez, where we rented a room of a woman by the name of Catharine Howard; there I became acquainted with Lovett, Jones, and Carpenter. I now left my old companions in crime, Denny and Roberts, and commenced business with Lovett. The first offence I committed with this man was in robbing a dry goods store under the hill at Natchez, from which we obtained \$2015 in money, and a bolt of superfine cloth, which we took to a tailor and had it made up into clothes. The robbery took place in April, 1828. Shortly after this, we committed a murder on a cotton planter. We met him coming from the bank of Natchez, where he had been to draw \$600. Lovett and myself went out of town about three miles, and then waited till the planter came along. We met him, and caught hold of the horse's bridle—we both fired at him the same time, one ball entered his breast, the other his head. He fell from his horse and expired immediately. We then took his horse which contained \$600. The body we concealed in the hollow tree, and covered it with leaves. We then turned his horse adrift. After this we returned to Natchez, and divided the money. This murder was committed in the summer of 1828. On the following day we committed several robberies in the city—picking of pockets—the produce of which amounted to about \$700; and at night divided the money. On this night Denny, my first companion in crime, murdered a man, for which murder he was arrested and executed. Lovett and myself remained together, and the next offence we committed was in breaking open a store on the hill, from which we stole \$500 worth of broad-cloth and silks. This property we disposed of to a man who was willing to buy property obtained in the like manner. Shortly after this, Lovett and myself opened a coffee-house at Natchez under the hill. We employed Jones as a bar-keeper. We did this with a view to make this a receptacle for stolen goods. We broke into another store and stole \$800 worth of dry goods. Carter was concerned in this robbery with myself and Lovett. The next night William Carter, myself and Lovett broke into a jeweller's and stole \$1500 worth of watches and jewelry.

"Shortly after this, Carter and Lovett stole six negroes; we ran them down to Donaldsonville, and there sold two of them for \$1600. We then went to Donaldsonville, and committed burglary, by which we obtained \$700. On the following night we went on board a trading boat, about three miles from Donaldsonville—two men were on board, one a Frenchman and the other a Spaniard. Lovett shot the Frenchman and Carter the Spaniard. From this boat we took \$1500 in gold, and threw the two bodies overboard. These murders were committed in the winter of 1829. Lovett took the whole of the money, with the exception of what was necessary to bear the expenses of myself and Carter, and returned to Natchez. We remained behind in Donaldsonville, about a week after Lovett left. This time we occupied in picking pockets, but were very unsuccessful, for when we divided the money on Saturday night we had no more than \$400 each. We next went on board a flat boat that was going to N. Orleans, and when about half way between Donaldsonville and New Orleans, we tied two grinding stones to the feet of the master of the boat, whilst he was sleeping, and threw him overboard. He said to us whilst in the act of lifting him to throw him over board, that he would give us all the money he was worth, if we would spare his life, I was for sparing his life—Carter said it would not be safe to do so. The poor man was then thrown overboard, and was drowned. His name was William Crawford. We then robbed the boat of \$1800 in specie, bored holes in her bottom and sunk her. We took his trunk, put it into a skiff, and went down to New Orleans. This last murder was committed in the winter of 1828.

On our arrival at New Orleans, we went to a house of ill-fame, in the swamp, kept by a woman named Sedgewick, who soon introduced two young ladies to us. We remained at the house living a dreadful dissipated life, for three months. One night after our arrival at N. Orleans, Carter stabbed a man, who died instantly. He stole his book, which contained \$1200. I was not concerned in this murder and robbery, but I gave me a part of the money. On the following night we went to the Roulette table, and there lost \$1000. On our return home we met a man and robbed him of \$1500. The next night we broke into a jeweller's shop on Broadway, and stole watches and jewelry to the amount of 200 dollars. This property we entrusted to a man of the name of Henry Wright—he took good care of it, for he cleared out with the lot and I have never seen him since. On the following day we again visited the Roulette table—and lost \$15,000 dollars. On the following night we again visited the faro bank, and won \$1800. The next night we committed several robberies, picking pockets at the auction; we raised about \$700.

"For a length of time after this, we did nothing but course about, and led a most dreadful life of drunkenness and debauchery. The next robbery of any importance that we committed, was at a jeweller's store near the Basin, from which we stole watches and jewelry to the amount of 4000.—This robbery happened in 1829. About a week after this, we committed a cruel robbery at the house of a widow lady. We knocked at her door—she opened it; we went in and told her if she did not tell us where her money was, we would take her life. She accordingly gave us the keys of her drawers, from which we took \$1200. After this we took steamboat for Natchez. On passage we committed a robbery to the amount of \$1200, on one of the passengers. A noise was made about it, and every person was searched; but I concealed the book in the blacksmith's shop, until the night we arrived at Natchez, as we were going ashore from the boat, we stole a box belonging to a Dutchman, which contained \$700 in gold. We went down to Lovett's house and found that he and Jones were doing a first rate business. They informed us that they had committed several robberies during our absence, which principally consisted of burglaries. They said that they had been watching a man belonging to a flat boat, and put us on the track he had gone. Carter and myself went in search of him, and overtook him about 35 miles below Natchez.

"We went on board the boat and called for some liquor; Carter pulled a pistol from his pocket, and shot the owner of the boat in the left breast, as he was drawing some liquor for us. A lad about 12 years of age came running to assist his master—I caught hold of him, by the nap of the neck, and the back part of his pantaloons, and threw him overboard. He endeavored to catch hold of the gunwale of the boat, but I struck him on the head with a billet of wood—he sunk to rise no more. We landed the boat, and plundered it of \$2000 dollars in money. We then returned to Natchez, where we remained for 3 months. During that time we committed some heavy burglaries: one in particular, a store on the hill, which we broke into. Lovett killed the servant girl, by knocking her on the head with a large hammer, after which we robbed the store of \$300 in money and goods to the amount of \$2000. We then took the body of the unfortunate girl and threw it down a well at the back of the house.

"No doubt the public will feel anxious to know in what manner we disposed of the stolen goods: I let them know this by stating, that at the time I refer to, there were a number of persons at Natchez termed 'fences,' that is, receivers of stolen goods. They would purchase property to any amount, and of any person they knew to be a thief. This robbery and murder was committed in the winter of 1829. For these crimes, Lovett, Jones, Carter and myself were arrested; and after three weeks confinement, we all broke jail and escaped.

"We went to Memphis, there we divided the whole treasure, and separated. Myself and Lovett remained together, as did Carter and Jones. Lovett and myself went to Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland river. There we were again arrested for the same charge we had been confined for in Natchez jail. We remained in Smithland jail three months, and once more broke jail, and escaped to Nashville by the stage. At Nashville we rented a room in a house of ill-fame, kept by a woman named Patsy Foster. At this woman's house we remained concealed for three months. We used to keep within doors the whole of the day, and go out at night. The first robbery we committed in this city, was by breaking into the Exchange Bank. This was the spring of 1829. We entered through the back door of the bank, by means of a skeleton key that Lovett had made. We could not gain entrance into the vaults, on account of the locks; but we found a packer of money in a desk in the banking room, amounting to \$3000. It consisted of bills and gold. Our next exploit was in robbing a dry goods store, from which we entered by means of false keys. From this store we carried off about \$500 worth of dry goods; but we were pursued so close that we were obliged to throw our booty into the river, and we trusted to our heels for safety. Our next adventure was on a steamboat that was lying at the wharf. While the clerk was at supper, I entered the office and abstracted \$500 from his desk. During the remainder of our stay at Nashville we did nothing but pick pockets.

"His next depredations were at St. Louis; after which he descended the river to Bayou Sara, and then to New Orleans, in both which places conducting himself on the same villainous scale. In 1829 he returned to his relations and remained with them about two years. In 1831 he returned to his former pursuits, and in the fall of that year, in company with his comrades before mentioned, committed a most inhuman murder on the owner of a flat boat at New Orleans. At Bayou Plaquemine and Franklin, Attakapas, they committed sundry depredations, and at length visited Metamoras.—Here the narrative seems in reality more like fiction than fact. They left Metamoras in the spring of 1832 for New Orleans, after being engaged in several heavy robberies, and fourteen murders. He states that they brought from Metamoras \$1,200,000 to New Orleans, where, at first by setting up a faro bank and afterwards turning blacklegs, they were soon succeeded by the knowing ones of their ill-acquired gains. We again give the words of the narrative:

"I have no doubt that many persons who read these passages will wonder how we could dispose of so extensive a sum of money in so short a period of time. The explanation I give to this is, that we entered into a business that none of us understood, & this fact was soon made known amongst the blacklegs—and so it was dog run dog! After our return from Metamoras, it soon gained publicity amongst the thieves, the great success we had in Mexico, and the large sum of money we had brought with us. A Frenchman named John Battee, owner of a roulette and faro bank at New Orleans, pretended great friendship for the whole of us, and advised us, like a father would his sons, to quit thieving and turn black legs—he clearly pointed out to us the great danger we ran by thieving; also the honor it was to be a blackleg! We all coincided in his opinion, and took his advice—for which he made us pay very dear. This man soon made known to a number of the principal gamblers of the city our intention of commencing gambling.

"They, knowing our inexperience, in that business, in company with Battee, our pretended friend, formed their plans to fleece us—which they did in a very short time. And there is, at the present time, more than one man living in Natchez and New Orleans, in an independent manner, on the money they defrauded my friends and myself. If these pages should fall into the hands of a gambler, he will not require half the explanation that I have given on this subject."

"There are recounted murders too horrible even to narrate, in different places. In 1833 he again visited Natchez, and spent the winter in this city—after which he went to St. Louis; next to Louisville, in 1834, when he witnessed the execution of his former comrades, Lovett and Jones, and was busily engaged among the crowd in picking pockets! What a striking commentary on the beneficial effects of public executions! He shortly after visited Natchez, and spent one month here, still pursuing his old employment. About Christmas, 1834, he visited his friends, who had removed from Washburn county, Illinois, in which State, in April, 1835, he murdered a friend, and took from him \$1800. In the fall of 1835 he descended the river in a flat boat, to this city, when we will let him tell his own story about the fire that occurred last winter at the landing. We give it as we find it, and our readers must judge for themselves of its truth or fiction. This must be certain that it corroborates and coincides with the prevalent opinion at the time, and should make our citizens more vigilant, and cause them to keep more scrutiny on those who may appear to be 'prowling about our city with no manifest employment, or means of livelihood."

"In the fall I left my home once more, and obtained employment on a flat boat that was going to Natchez, in which place I remained three months. The thieves and gamblers of that city had been driven away by the inhabitants, but a number of them returned about the same time that I arrived there.—They said that they were determined on having revenge for the supposed injury that had been done them by the inhabitants, in forcing them to leave the city. I assisted these men in putting their threats in execution. We set fire to their town, which consumed nearly every house under the hill.

"I started with two other men, intending to visit Vicksburg, and serve it in the same way that we had served Natchez; but on the journey I was taken sick, and when I reached Vicksburg, I was not expected to live. I remained there six weeks, and then concluded to return home to my mother, which I did, & remained there till the fall of 1836, during which time I was employed at farming with my step-father."

"After this he pursued his infamous and bloody career, marked with almost unparalleled atrocity, till November, when he was found guilty of the murder, in Cincinnati, of a man by the name of Hooven, being betrayed by his accomplices; and what made the case somewhat singular, was, that the evidence on which he was condemned was false and perjured, but the fact of his being concerned in the matter, nevertheless, is actually true, as he himself admits.

ABSCONDED.
ON the 29th March, one large bay horse, sixteen hands high, six or seven years old; thin in order, left hind foot white, marked with saddle and collar, shod, with about half worn shoes before and new ones behind, with a small rope round his neck; he may probably aim to get to Georgia. Any person delivering said horse to me in Talladega, shall be liberally rewarded. Information thankfully received.
RUFUS M. MYNATT.

Rail-Road Meeting.
THE Citizens of Benton County are requested to attend at Jacksonville, on Tuesday of Circuit Court at 3 o'clock, P.M. at which time books of subscription will be opened for the Capital Stock of said Rail Road company; and such information given in relation to the intentions and views of the company as may be in my power. In the time persons wishing to take stock in said Road, can do so upon application to Charles Lewis, Esq. at Jacksonville, or to Major Thomas M. Likens.
ALVIN A. McWHORTER.
President of W. & C. R. R. Co.
April 6, 1837.—2t.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by Joel Chandler, living near Jacksonville, a Dun Horse, about five years old; few white feet, blaze face and glass eyes, hobtail, about fourteen hands high, appraised to thirty dollars.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
March 16, 1837.—3t.

BOTANIC DOCTOR.
JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, offers his services to the people of Jacksonville and Benton county, to practice medicine on the

BOTANIC SYSTEM.
He has put himself to considerable trouble to become fully acquainted with the Thompsonian System of medicine—having spent considerable time with the agency at Louisville, Kentucky, where he had every opportunity of seeing the proper treatment of various diseases, as well as a thorough acquaintance with the medicines and the compounding or mixing the same. With these advantages, as well as that of practising more or less for the last five years, in different climates, in addition to his general success in the treatment of various diseases, he feels confident he can give general satisfaction to all who may be disposed to make a trial of vegetable medicines; (for no minerals will be used.)—being well satisfied that all forms of disease that can be cured by any system of medicine may be cured by this, and many have been cured by this that have been pronounced incurable by the mineral practice, and without any of the evils that often follow the use of Calomel. He would therefore recommend to all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, Asthma, Consumption, Rheumatism, Erysipelas and all chronic diseases or breast complaints, as well as all other forms of disease, to make an early application, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Relief is generally given and perfect cures have been performed, when little expectation of a recovery remained.

He has now on hand a good assortment of Medicines, and has sent on to the North for a general supply of genuine medicines; he will be able to attend promptly to any call, without laboring under the difficulty that many do, (the want of proper medicines.)

His residence is in the south-western part of the town of Jacksonville, where he may always be found unless necessarily absent. Many certificates might be produced from the most respectable part of the community to show the efficacy of the medicine, and his general success in using the same, but they are deemed unnecessary.
Feb. 11, 1837.—14t.

BLANKS.
Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

PENMANSHIP.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he has commenced a course of Writing Lessons in that Place. Parents and Guardians, who wish to send their children and wards, as well as other persons who wish to improve their hand writing, can avail themselves of the opportunity.
SAM'L LONGNECKER.
Alexandria, April 6, 1837.

Medical School of Flora.
"Seize upon the truth wherever found,
On Christian or on heathen ground,
Among your friends among your foes;
The plant's divine where'er it grows."

As the tree is known by its fruit, so is the plant by its cures; our faith has been made strong in Flora's remedies by many years' experience, in curing many that had tried all the wisdom of Medical Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of to make them wretched and miserable. There is a growth and grandeur in all the works of the All-wise. The labours of man may perish; for like himself, they are often vanity and lies; but the do-

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought. At first he instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge, with the results of his own speculation. In this course he has pursued his way for three thousand years, to his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good." That the whole "pretended science" resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking in the dark," a "scheme of learned quackery," a "Temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation." (See Drs. Abernethy, Lintaud, Rush, Morton, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Eveleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes, and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse, late professor of the theory and practice of Physic in the University of Cambridge, Mass. Look at the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of redeeming the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton, of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numerous poisons that have been used for the cure of various diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." Hear the woful list of evils attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, aches and pains in various parts of the body, sudden failure of strength, as if just dying, violent palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a shocking depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death."

"These maladies," continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from this state of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice."

This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance. The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consoled himself with the animating prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection; that it would be able to remove all the diseases of man; and leave not for life a single outlet, a single door of retreat, but old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man, some lonely weed trampled under foot, might furnish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic."

DRS. ELLISON & BUYS,
HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis' Store,) and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, on the Botanic System, and will treat all cases confided to their care, to the best of their skill and ability.

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he travelled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practised in the City of Columbus, Georgia, in connexion with Dr. B. R. Thomas, from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense.

Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specimen of their success in Practice, a few of the many testimonials that are in their possession are hereunto annexed.

Genuine Botanic Medicine,
for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection, of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Also a collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works.

For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in the several counties on the following days, viz: at the house of James Hughes, Turkeytown, on the first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of the same month; at the house of Jilson Gilbert in St. Clair County; and on the third day of each of the above months at the house of Richmond Hammonds in St. Clair County; and on the fourth day &c. at the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the fifth at Wm. Cross in Shelby County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Diggins' Montevallo; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; and on the ninth day at Columbiana; and on the tenth, at John Cottingham's, Wilsonville, Shelby County; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, Harpersville; and on the twelfth day, at Martin McLeroy's, in Talladega County; and on the thirteenth day, at W. E. Sawyer's, Mardisville; on the fourteenth day, at Gideon Riddle's, Talladega Co.; on the fifteenth, at Francis Self's, Benton Co.; on the sixteenth, at Wm. T. Givens, Alexandria; on the seventeenth day, at Col. John Turner's, and on the eighteenth day of the above months, at Williamson Todd's, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

N. B. Those living at a distance, that desire the benefits of this practice, and cannot attend personally, will please send the symptoms of their disease in writing.

All letters addressed, to receive attention, must be post paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarapin Valley, Benton County, Ala.

Fits, Cancers, Ulcers, &c. of every description will be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The patient must board convenient to their office.

CERTIFICATE.

GEORGIA, DeKalb Co.
I do hereby certify, that sometime in the month of May, 1834, my wife was violently attacked with a disease of the Liver, which the Physicians called a disease of the Liver, that in a few hours I was in a state of insupportable pain, and in a few days the seat of the disease was broken up, and two weeks thereafter my business, and I can safely say that in 2 or 3 weeks more benefit from Dr. Buys' practice, did in six months, with the same disease, an attack, where it was attended by a Regular Physician.

JOHN STEPHENS.
GEORGIA, DeKalb Co.
This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I, John Stephens, do hereby certify, that my wife, Mary Stephens, was violently attacked with a disease of the Liver, which the Physicians called a disease of the Liver, that in a few hours I was in a state of insupportable pain, and in a few days the seat of the disease was broken up, and two weeks thereafter my business, and I can safely say that in 2 or 3 weeks more benefit from Dr. Buys' practice, did in six months, with the same disease, an attack, where it was attended by a Regular Physician.

JAMES DICK.
GEORGIA, DeKalb Co.
I do hereby certify, that my sister was attacked with pains, first in her legs, which became general throughout the body, and she was unable to turn herself, or to get up, and in a few days she was in a state of insupportable pain, and in a few days the seat of the disease was broken up, and two weeks thereafter my business, and I can safely say that in 2 or 3 weeks more benefit from Dr. Buys' practice, did in six months, with the same disease, an attack, where it was attended by a Regular Physician.

GEORGIA, DeKalb Co.
For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify, that my brother was afflicted with a disease of the Liver, which the Physicians called a disease of the Liver, that in a few hours I was in a state of insupportable pain, and in a few days the seat of the disease was broken up, and two weeks thereafter my business, and I can safely say that in 2 or 3 weeks more benefit from Dr. Buys' practice, did in six months, with the same disease, an attack, where it was attended by a Regular Physician.

JOHN MCWILLIAMS.
GEORGIA, Muscogee Co.
I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion, was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. Army, after which he returned home, and in a few days he was in a state of insupportable pain, and in a few days the seat of the disease was broken up, and two weeks thereafter my business, and I can safely say that in 2 or 3 weeks more benefit from Dr. Buys' practice, did in six months, with the same disease, an attack, where it was attended by a Regular Physician.

WILLIAM C. LEE.
Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 1834.
This may certify that I have recently employed Dr. Z. Ellison in my family in a case of a long ulcer on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure of the Regular Physicians of Columbus.

WILLIAM D. LEE.
Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 1834.
This may certify that my son aged 17 years, was severely afflicted with a settled pain and soreness in the breast and head, in so much that he became emaciated, and for the last four years he has lost more than half his time unfit for business, and immediately preceding the 16th of July last, was called on Dr. Z. Ellison for medical aid, he was unable for any kind of business, perspiration entirely obstructed, he was evidently pining, but I am now happy to testify, that the blessings of God and the use of the means in his hands, and has not had any of the symptoms of disease for the last month.

JONATHAN REED.
Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 1834.
To all whom it may concern, I take this opportunity to make known for the benefit of the afflicted, that my health became very bad in the year 1834, which time I have labored under disease, a distressing and complicated form, 1st under the form of Prolapsus uteri, and periodical obstructed Dyspepsia with its train of disagreeable symptoms, an affection of the liver, and during my affliction of the regular Doctors were employed, viz: 1st Dr. Adams of Zebulon Pike County, who prescribed for me about three months. 2d Dr. Phillips of this county about three years. 3d Dr. Kinsey of Greenville about three months, affording any thing like permanent relief.

Hearing that Dr. Z. Ellison was to be at Appling's on a certain day, my husband called to prescribe for my case, which was at that time distressing, I being confined to my bed, but at my time, and I took medicine from him three months, at the end of which, I was substantially relieved, and am now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

SARAH PHILLIPS.
Test. REUBEN PHILLIPS, S. Phillips' husband.
Alabama, St. Clair County.
This may certify that in the summer of 1834, my wife was suddenly and violently attacked with bilious fever, in so much that three days in succession, there were six or seven fainting fits, and my wife prostrated by it, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison, who relieved them all, in a few days, and they all recovered speedily, except one child, that lingered for a while, but finally recovered.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1835.
VALENTINE.
In addition to the above statement, I further certify that Valente Nix lived at my Perry, near the Cross Roads, and I visited them during the summer, and know that they were confirmed with bilious fever, and that they were relieved by Dr. Z. Ellison as above stated &c.

PETER VANCE.
GEORGIA, Pike Co.
I do hereby certify that my wife has been several years, subject to a severe pain in her sides extending to her shoulders, and about the 1st of December 1835, Dr. Z. Ellison spent a week with me, and prescribed for the pain in her back, which had been unusually severe for the last few weeks, but by following his directions, she has entirely relieved.

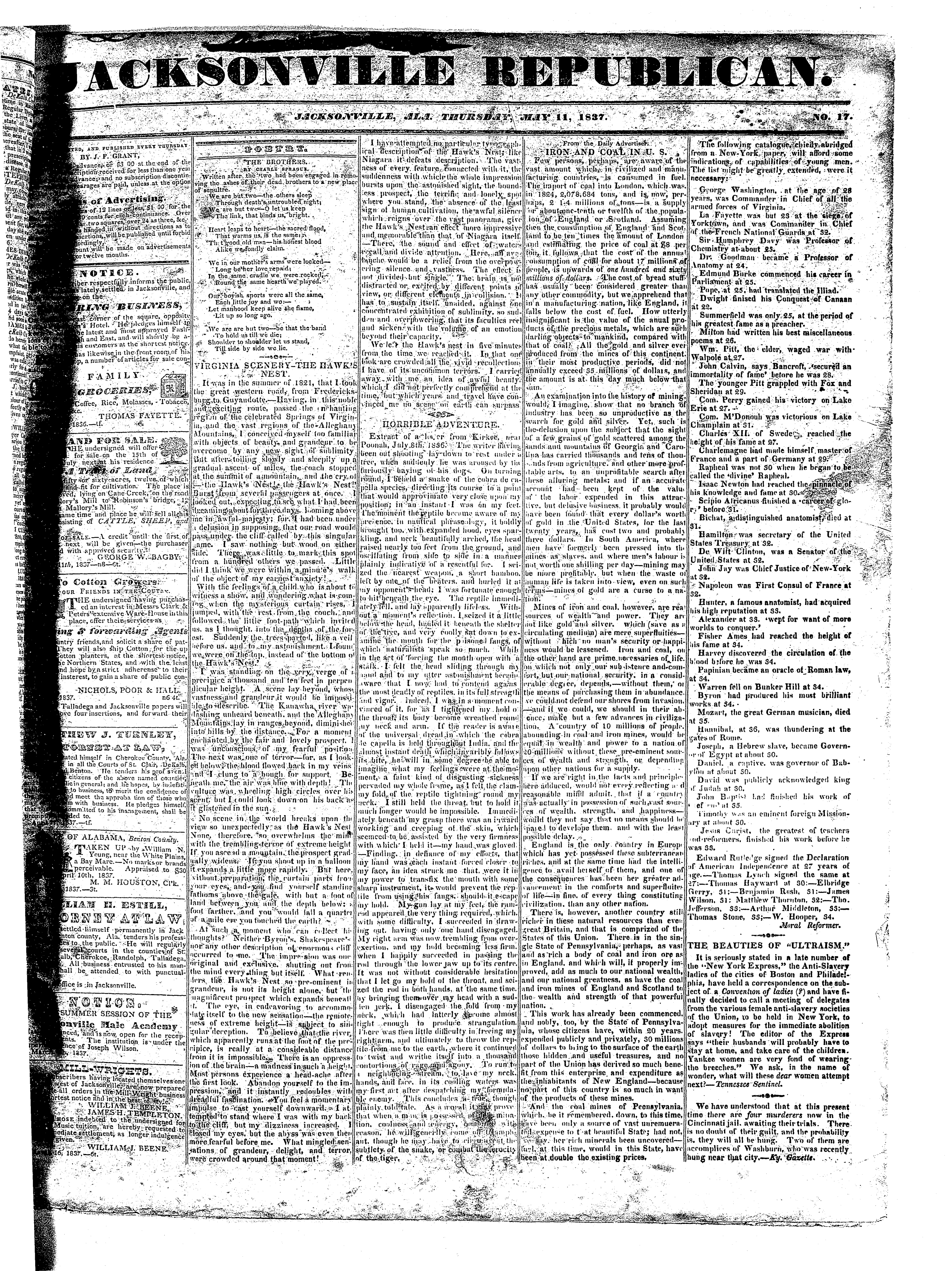
Given under my hand, this 26th January 1836.

GEORGIA, Bulloch Co.
This is to certify that in the fall of 1834, I was attacked with Rheumatism, in the back and legs, which was so violent, that I was unable to get up, and in a few days I was in a state of insupportable pain, and in a few days the seat of the disease was broken up, and two weeks thereafter my business, and I can safely say that in 2 or 3 weeks more benefit from Dr. Buys' practice, did in six months, with the same disease, an attack, where it was attended by a Regular Physician.

THOMAS WILSON.
This may certify that I have recently employed Dr. Z. Ellison in my family in a case of a long ulcer on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure of the Regular Physicians of Columbus.

March 23d, 1836.—6.

A FEW COPIES OF "GUNN'S DO MEDICINE," For sale at this Office.



JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1837.

NO. 17.

AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY J. F. GRANT,

Advances of \$3 00 at the end of the year, and no subscription discontinued until the year is paid, unless at the option of the advertiser.

Advertisements.
Of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each subsequent week. Over 12 lines, \$2 00 for the first week, and 1 00 for each subsequent week. Handbills, without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden.

NOTICE.

Respectfully informs the public that he has lately settled in Jacksonville, and is now in the city.

PRINTING BUSINESS.

At the corner of the square, opposite the Hotel, the undersigned has established a printing office, and is now in the city.

FAMILY

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Tobacco, &c. &c. THOMAS FAYETTE.

AND FOR SALE.

The undersigned will offer for sale on the 15th of July next, his residence.

A Tract of Land.

For sale, lying on Cane Creek, on the road from the Mill to Robinson's bridge, 12 Malory's Mill.

For sale, a credit until the first of next will be given—the purchaser with approved security.

TO Cotton Growers.

OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY. The undersigned having purchased an interest in Messrs Clark & Peters' extensive Ware-House in this place, offer their services as

Agents for forwarding agents. Country friends, and solicit a share of patronage. They will also ship Cotton, for the cotton planters, at the shortest notice, to the Northern States, and with the least delay, and hope by a strict adherence to their interest, to gain a share of public confidence.

NICHOLS, POOR & HALL.

1837. Talladega and Jacksonville papers will give four insertions, and forward their

THE W. J. TURNLEY,

Attorney at Law, has settled himself in Cherokee County, Ala. in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, &c. He tends his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend to the business of the above named counties, and meet the approbation of those who have been in business. He pledges himself to his management, shall be

OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

TAKEN UP by William N. Young, near the White Plains, a Bay Mare. No marks or brands perceptible. Appraised to \$300. M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.

LIAM H. ESTILL,

Attorney at Law, has settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Ala. He will regularly attend to the business of the above named counties, and meet the approbation of those who have been in business. He pledges himself to his management, shall be

NOTICE.

SUMMER SESSION OF THE Jacksonville Male Academy. The institution is under the management of Joseph Wilson.

MILL-WRIGHTS.

Subscribers having located themselves in the West of Jacksonville, are now prepared to receive all orders in the Mill-Wright's business. The institution is under the management of Joseph Wilson.

WILLIAM J. BEENE.

James H. Templeton, Musician, are hereby requested to give notice as longer indulgence given.

WILLIAM J. BEENE.

1837. —6.

POETRY.

THE BROTHERS.

Written after the two had been engaged in removing the ashes of their dead brothers to a new place of sepulture.

We are but two—the others sleep
Through death's untrodden night;
We are but two—O let us keep
The link, that binds us, bright.

Heart leaps to heart—the sacred flood,
That warms us, is the same;
The good old man—his honest blood
Alike we fondly claim.

We in our mother's arms were locked—
Long be her love repaid;
In the same cradle we were rocked,
Round the same hearth we played.

Our boyish sports were all the same,
Each little joy and woe—
Let manhood keep alive the flame,
Lit up so long ago.

We are but two—be that the band
To hold us till we die;
Shoulder to shoulder let us stand,
Till side by side we lie.

VIRGINIA SCENERY—THE HAWK'S NEST.

It was in the summer of 1821, that I took the great western road, from Fredericksburg to Guyandotte. Having, in this noble and exciting route, passed the inhospitable region of the celebrated Springs of Virginia, and the vast regions of the Alleghany Mountains, I conceived myself too familiar with objects of beauty and grandeur to be overcome by any new sight of sublimity. But after toiling slowly and sleepily up a gradual ascent of miles, the coach stopped at the summit of a mountain, and the cry of the Hawk's Nest! the Hawk's Nest! burst from several passengers at once. I looked out, expecting to see what I had been hearing about for three days. Looming above me in awful majesty, for I had been under a delusion in supposing that our road would pass under the cliff called by this singular name. I saw nothing but wood on either side. There was little to mark this spot from a hundred others we passed. Little did I think we were within a minute's walk of the object of my earnest anxiety.

With the feelings of a child who is about to witness a show, and wondering what is coming, when the mysterious curtain rises, I jumped, with the rest from the coach, and followed the little foot-path which invited us, as I thought, into the depths of the forest. Suddenly the trees parted, like a veil before us, and to my astonishment I found we were on the top, instead of the bottom of the Hawk's Nest!

I was standing on the very verge of a precipice a thousand and ten feet in perpendicular height. A scene lay beyond, whose vastness and grandeur it would be impossible to describe. The Kanawha river was flashing unheeded beneath, and the Alleghany Mountains lay in ranges beyond, diminished into hills by the distance. For a moment I was unconscious of my fearful position. The next was one of terror—for, as I looked below, the blood flowed back in my veins, and I clung to a bough for support. Beneath me, the air was blue with depth! The culture was, wheeling high circles over his neck, but I could look down on his back as it glistened in the sun.

No scene in the world breaks upon the view so unexpectedly as the Hawk's Nest. None, therefore, so overwhelms the mind with the trembling terror of extreme height. If you ascend a mountain, the prospect gradually widens. If you shoot up in a balloon it expands a little more rapidly. But here, without preparation, the curtain parts from your eyes, and you find yourself standing fathoms above the gulf, with but a foot of land between you and the depth below; a foot farther, and you would fall a quarter of a mile ere you touched the earth!

At such a moment who can collect his thoughts? Neither Byron's, Shakespeare's, nor any other description of enormous cliffs occurred to me. The impression was one original and exclusive, shutting out from the mind every thing but itself. What renders the Hawk's Nest so pre-eminent in grandeur, is not its height alone, but the magnificent prospect which expands beneath it. The eye, in endeavoring to accommodate itself to the new sensation—the remoteness of extreme height—is subject to singular deception. To believe that the river, which apparently runs at the foot of the precipice, is really at a considerable distance from it is impossible. There is an oppression of the brain—a madness in such a height. Most persons experience a head-ache after the first look. Abandon yourself to the impression, and it instantly redoubles with dreadful fascination. You feel a momentary impulse to cast yourself downward. I attempted to stand where I was with my back to the cliff, but my dizziness increased. I closed my eyes, but the abyss was even then more fearful before me. What mingled sensations of grandeur, delight, and terror, were crowded around that moment!

I have attempted no particular topographical description of the Hawk's Nest; like Niagara it defies description. The vastness of every feature, connected with it, the suddenness with which the whole impression bursts upon the astonished sight, the boundless prospect, the terrific and lonely spot where you stand, the absence of the least sign of human cultivation, the awful silence which reigns over the vast panorama, give the Hawk's Nest an effect more impressive and memorable than that of Niagara itself. There, the sound and effect of waters recall and divide attention. Here, an average would be a relief from the overpowering silence and vastness. The effect is not divided, but single. The brain is not distracted or excited by different points of view, or different elements in collision. It has to sustain itself, unaided, against one concentrated exhibition of sublimity, so sudden and overpowering, that its faculties reel and sicken with the volume of an emotion beyond their capacity.

We left the Hawk's Nest in five minutes from the time we reached it. In that one look are crowded all the vivid recollections I have of its uncommon terrors. I carried away with me an idea of awful beauty, which I did not perfectly comprehend at the time, but which years and travel have convinced me no scene on earth can surpass.

HORRIBLE ADVENTURE.

Extract of a letter from Kirkce, near Poonah, July 8th, 1836: The writer having been out shooting lay down to rest under a tree, when suddenly he was aroused by the furious baying of his dogs. On turning round, I beheld a snake of the cobra de capella species, directing its course to a point that would approximate very close upon my position; in an instant I was on my feet. The moment the reptile became aware of my presence, in nautical phraseology, it boldly brought to, with expanded hood, eyes sparkling, and neck beautifully arched, the head raised nearly two feet from the ground, and oscillating from side to side in a manner plainly indicative of a resentful foe. I seized the nearest weapon, a short bamboo, left by one of the hunters, and hurled it at my opponent's head; I was fortunate enough to hit beneath the eye. The reptile immediately fell, and lay apparently lifeless. With a moment's reflection, I seized it a little below the head, and held it beneath the shelter of the tree, and very coolly sat down to examine the mouth for the poisoned fangs, of which naturalists speak so much. While in the act of forcing the mouth open with a stick, I felt the head sliding through my arm, and to my utter astonishment became aware that I now had to contend against the most deadly of reptiles, in its full strength and vigor. Indeed, I was in a moment convinced of it, for as I tightened my hold of the throat its body became wreathed round my neck and arm. If the reader is aware of the universal dread in which the cobra de capella is held throughout India, and the almost instant death which invariably follows its bite, he will in some degree be able to imagine what my feelings were at the moment; a faint kind of disgusting sickness pervaded my whole frame, as I felt the clammy fold of the reptile tightening round my neck. I still held the throat, but to hold it much longer would be impossible. Immediately beneath my grasp there was an inward working and creeping of the skin, which seemed to be assisted by the very firmness with which I held it—my hand was gloved.

—Finding, in defiance of my efforts, that my hand was each instant forced closer to my face, an idea struck me that, were it in my power to transfix the mouth with some sharp instrument, it would prevent the reptile from using its fangs; should it escape my hold. My gun lay at my feet, the ramrod appeared the very thing required, which, with some difficulty, I succeeded in drawing out, having only one hand disengaged. My right arm was now trembling from over-exertion, and my hold becoming less firm, when I happily succeeded in passing the rod through the lower jaw up to its centre. It was not without considerable hesitation that I let go my hold of the throat, and seized the rod in both hands, at the same time, by bringing them over my head with a sudden jerk, I disengaged the fold from my neck, which had latterly become almost tight enough to produce strangulation. There was then little difficulty in freeing my right arm, and ultimately to throw the reptile from me to the earth, where it continued to twist and writhe itself into a thousand contortions of rage and agony. To run to a neighboring stream, to lave my neck, hands, and face, in its cooling waters was my first act after dispatching my formidable enemy. This concludes a tale, though plainly told, as a moral it may prove that when a man is possessed of the intonation, coolness and energy, combined with reason, he will generally come off triumphant, though he may have to encounter the subtlety of the snake, or combat the ferocity of the tiger.

IRON AND COAL IN U. S.

Few persons, perhaps, are aware of the vast amount which is consumed in manufacturing countries, is consumed in fuel. The import of coal into London, which was in 1824, 2,078,684 tons, and is now, perhaps, 2 1-4 millions of tons—is a supply for about one-tenth or twelfth of the population of England or Scotland. Assuming then the consumption of England and Scotland to be ten times the amount of London, and estimating the price of coal at \$8 per ton, it follows that the cost of the annual consumption of coal for about 17 millions of people, is upwards of one hundred and sixty millions of dollars. The cost of bread stuff has usually been considered greater than any other commodity, but we apprehend that in a manufacturing nation, like England, it falls below the cost of fuel. How utterly insignificant is the value of the annual products of the precious metals, which are such darling objects to mankind, compared with that of coal? All the gold and silver ever produced from the mines of this continent, in their most productive periods, did not annually exceed \$5 millions of dollars, and the amount is at this day much below that sum.

An examination into the history of mining, would, I imagine, show that no branch of industry has been so unproductive as the search for gold and silver. Yet, such is the delusion upon the subject that the sight of a few grains of gold scattered among the sands and mountains of Georgia and Carolina has carried thousands and tens of thousands from agriculture, and other more profitable arts, to an unprofitable search after these alluring metals; and if an accurate account had been kept of the value of the labor expended in this attractive, but delusive business, it probably would have been found that every dollar's worth of gold in the United States, for the last twenty years, has cost two and probably three dollars. In South America, where men have formerly been pressed into the mines as slaves, and where men's labour is not worth one shilling per day—mining may be more profitable, but when the waste of human life is taken into view, even on such terms—mines of gold are a curse to a nation.

Mines of iron and coal, however, are real sources of wealth and power. They are not like gold and silver, which (save as a circulating medium) are mere superfluities—without which no man's security or happiness would be lessened. Iron and coal, on the other hand are prime necessities of life, on which not only our subsistence and comfort, but our national security, in a considerable degree, depends—without them, or the means of purchasing them in abundance, we could not defend our shores from invasion, and if we could, we should in their absence, make but a few advances in civilization. A country of 10 millions of people, abounding in coal and iron mines, would be equal in wealth and power to a nation of 20 millions without these pre-eminent sources of wealth and strength, or depending upon other nations for a supply.

If we are right in the facts and principles here adduced, would not every reflecting and reasonable mind admit, that if a country was actually in possession of such vast sources of wealth, strength, and happiness—would they not say that no means should be spared to develop them, and with the least possible delay.

England is the only country in Europe which has yet possessed these subterranean riches, and at the same time had the intelligence to avail herself of them, and one of the consequences has been her greater advancement in the comforts and superfluities of life—in fine, of every thing constituting civilization, than any other nation.

There is, however, another country still richer in these natural resources than even great Britain, and that is comprised of the States of this Union. There is in the single State of Pennsylvania, perhaps, as vast and as rich a body of coal and iron ore as in England, and which will, if properly improved, add as much to our national wealth, and our national greatness, as have the coal and iron mines of England and Scotland to the wealth and strength of that powerful nation.

This work has already been commenced, and nobly, too, by the State of Pennsylvania, whose citizens have, within 20 years, expended publicly and privately, 30 millions of dollars to bring to the surface of the earth those hidden and useful treasures, and no part of the Union has derived so much benefit from this enterprise and expenditure as the inhabitants of New England—because no part of this country is so much in want of the products of these mines.

And the coal mines of Pennsylvania, which, he it remembered, down to this time, have been only a source of vast unremunerated expense to that beautiful State; had not, we say, her rich minerals been uncovered—fact, at this time, would in this State, have been at double the existing prices.

The following catalogue, chiefly abridged from a New-York paper, will afford some indications of capabilities of young men. The list might be greatly extended, were it necessary:

George Washington, at the age of 28 years, was Commander in Chief of all the armed forces of Virginia.

La Fayette was but 23 at the siege of Yorktown, and was Commander in Chief of the French National Guards at 32.

Sir Humphrey Davy was Professor of Chemistry at about 25.

Dr. Goodman became a Professor of Anatomy at 24.

Edmund Burke commenced his career in Parliament at 25.

Pope, at 25, had translated the Iliad.

Dwight finished his Conquest of Canaan at 22.

Summerfield was only 25, at the period of his greatest fame as a preacher.

Milton had written his best miscellaneous poems at 26.

Wm. Pitt, the elder, waged war with Walpole at 27.

John Calvin, says Bancroft, secured an immortality of fame before he was 28.

The younger Pitt grappled with Fox and Sheridan at 29.

Com. Perry gained his victory on Lake Erie at 27.

Com. McDonough was victorious on Lake Champlain at 31.

Charles XII. of Sweden, reached the height of his fame at 27.

Charlemagne had made himself master of France and a part of Germany at 29.

Raphael was not 30 when he began to be called the divine Raphael.

Isaac Newton had reached the pinnacle of his knowledge and fame at 30.

Scipio Africanus finished a career of glory before 31.

Bichat, a distinguished anatomist, died at 31.

Hamilton was secretary of the United States Treasury at 32.

De Witt Clinton, was a Senator of the United States at 32.

John Jay was Chief Justice of New-York at 32.

Napoleon was First Consul of France at 32.

Hunter, a famous anatomist, had acquired his high reputation at 33.

Alexander at 33, wept for want of more worlds to conquer.

Fisher Ames had reached the height of his fame at 34.

Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood before he was 34.

Papinian became an oracle of Roman law, at 34.

Warren fell on Bunker Hill at 34.

Byron had produced his most brilliant works at 34.

Mozart, the great German musician, died at 35.

Hannibal, at 36, was thundering at the gates of Rome.

Joseph, a Hebrew slave, became Governor of Egypt at about 30.

Daniel, a captive, was governor of Babylon at about 50.

David was publicly acknowledged king of Judah at 30.

John Baptist Lnd finished his work of life at 35.

Timothy was an eminent foreign Missionary at about 30.

Jesus Christ, the greatest of teachers and reformers, finished his work before he was 33.

Edward Rutledge signed the Declaration of American Independence at 27 years of age.—Thomas Lynch signed the same at 27.—Thomas Hayward at 30.—Elbridge Gerry, 31.—Benjamin Rush, 31.—James Wilson, 31.—Matthew Thornton, 32.—Thos. Jefferson, 33.—Arthur Middleton, 33.—Thomas Stone, 35.—W. Hooper, 34.

Moral Reformer.

THE BEAUTIES OF "ULTRAISM."

It is seriously stated in a late number of the "New York Express," the Anti-Slavery ladies of the cities of Boston and Philadelphia, have held a correspondence on the subject of a Convention of ladies (?) and have finally decided to call a meeting of delegates from the various female anti-slavery societies of the Union, to be held in New York, to adopt measures for the immediate abolition of slavery! The editor of the Express says "their husbands will probably have to stay at home, and take care of the children. Yankee women are very fond of wearing the breeches." We ask, in the name of wonder, what will these dear women attempt next?—Tennessee Sentinel.

We have understood that at this present time there are four murderers now in the Cincinnati jail, awaiting their trials. There is no doubt of their guilt, and the probability is, they will all be hung. Two of them are accomplices of Washburn, who was recently hung near that city.—Ky. Gazette.

A RIGHT EDUCATION.

Education has reference to the whole man, body, mind and heart, its object, and when rightly conducted, its effects, is to make him a complete creature after his kind. To his frame, it would give vigor, activity and beauty; to his senses, correctness and acuteness; to his intellect, power and truthfulness; to his heart, virtue. The educated man is not the gladiator, not the scholar, nor the upright man, alone; but a just and well-balanced combination of all three. Just as the educated tree, is neither the large root, nor the giant branches, nor the rich foliage, but all of them together. If you would make the perfect man, you must not look for him in the circus, the university, or the church, exclusively; but you must look for one who has "mens sana in corpore sano"—a healthful soul in a healthful body. The being in whom you find this union, is the only one worthy to be called educated. To make all men such, is the object of education. This doctrine being correct it leads on to other interesting thoughts. We have said that the unfolding of all the powers and capacities is education. From this it follows, that all departments of our nature are to be attended to, and that none of them can with safety be overlooked. Obedience to the laws of one, will not avert the consequences which follow the infringement of the laws of others. An Herculean body will not supply strength to the intellect; a Baconian mind will not accord purity of heart; a Howardian philanthropy will not fill the office of a cultivated understanding. So, on the other hand, no amount of talent will bestow the peaceable fruits of righteousness, and no degree of devotion to the care of the affections will heal a wound, or keep off a consumption. Our Maker has lent us no useless attribute or power; they are all necessary to one complete being; and to despise and abuse any of them, is, sooner or later, to meet with trouble.—T. B. Fox.

WHAT IS EDUCATION?

Our main object should be the development and the discipline of the mind. As has already been hinted, we are not to fill up a vacant space, but to call forth the slumbering powers; not to furnish an empty apartment, but to exercise the mental faculties. Children are to be taught to observe, think, reason; they are to be prepared to acquire knowledge as they need it; and not to be loaded like beasts of burden. It is a great error to suppose that the all-important matter is to pile up in that store-house, the memory, the contents of books, bundles of facts, and other persons' ideas. Yet many have no higher conception of the duties of a teacher. Proofs of this are found in the conduct of many parents. "I wish my child to learn to read, write, and spell; I wish him to study arithmetic and geography"—is the beginning, middle and end, of their direction to the schoolmaster. They set down acquisition as the end of education. It is how far the pupil has gone, how many books he has read, how numerous the branches he has studied—these are the usual questions—not what intellectual habits has he formed, what mental power has he obtained. The idea seems to be, that knowledge is a sort of coin by which subsistence is to be purchased, and the more one has of it the richer will he be; not that progress in life depends upon the accuracy and vigor with which the understanding operates. The incorrectness of this notion is apparent. We know little or nothing of the child's future lot; we cannot, therefore, except with regard to a few things, tell precisely what sort of information he may need; but we do know that in any and every condition, his success will depend upon the possession of a well-developed and balanced mind. The great object, then, should be to fit him for all the exigencies and scenes of life, by unfolding and teaching the use of his faculties.—Jb.

NEW YORK ABOLITION RIOTS.

We publish an account of another abolition riot in the city of New York. The object of it was to take forcible possession, out of the hands of the law, of a reclaimed runaway slave. We publish two accounts of the transaction—one from a correspondent, and another from a slip from the Star office. The Star says that it hopes the negro will not be given up until there no longer remains "a loop to hang a doubt on." What would the star have?—If our correspondent be correct in his statement, we see not how there could remain a doubt. He says that eight or ten gentlemen of great responsibility, and one of them residents of New York, who had visited Dr. A., and knew the servant swore to his identity. Would the Star have his testimony to be set aside by the evidence of perjured negro scoundrels from the five Points, hundreds of whom could be set to swear to any thing for a dollar a piece?—Reformer.

NEW YORK, April 13th, 1837.

I will attempt to give you a sketch of what took place yesterday, in as impartial manner as my feelings, now highly excited, will permit. A fugitive slave, the property of Dr. ALLANER, of Baltimore, was brought before the Recorder. Eight or ten negroes were summoned on behalf of the complainant—men of great responsibility—some of them residents of New York, who visited the Doctor and knew his servant.

They one and all swore to the identity of the man,—when, lo, and behold, a host of negroes were brought in, who swore in good round oaths that he (the slave) had been in the city of New York from birth!!! I mixed in the crowd, and heard what was going on. The negroes, who had collected to the number of 3,000, talked loudly and boldly that they would not let the negro man leave this "free city." That if he was the slave of the Doctor, they would purchase him; and as he was not willing to take a fair remuneration for him; they would rescue him!

This information I communicated to Hays, who is much of a man—afraid of nothing and determined to do his duty. Two of the police and several Southern gentlemen determined to stand by and see the issue. The abolitionists were in large bodies, and loud in their denunciation of the South. After a while the negro was taken to the Court of Sessions, and such a rush—then, after going through a round of evidence, they adjourned till today at 1 P. M.—In bringing the negro from the court house there was a general rush. I was carried some distance, and separated from my friends. Hays was knocked down, and "to the rescue, to the rescue, to the rescue," was the cry. The dense body of negroes moving rapidly along, created such a stench that I was almost suffocated. A lawyer by the name of Wheeler tried to assist the negro, but we nabbed him at last, and at that moment they seized the slave pushed him into the crowd, and away he went. The noise was great; the exclamations of the negroes, and the shouts of the abolitionists might have been heard three miles. But we ten Southerners were not to be put off in this way. We got our pistols, followed the fugitive, and traced him to his charnel house.—Then we nabbed him, brought him and lodged him in jail. Can the Southerners put up with this? Is it not too bad? We must do something, and that quickly. The negro has had his master bound over in the sum of \$5000, for false imprisonment. Look at the expense, an owner is put to get his slave. His boarding, witnesses, law fees, &c. Can this, will it be tolerated? F.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

AFTERNOON NOTICES.

THE NEW YORK REMEDY.—The latest accounts from New York, as given in this day's Gazette, is, that all the banks of credit have agreed to send bonds into the market. The monster Nick Biddle taking the lead. It won't do. Provisions and cotton cannot be kept up to their prices. Bleating produces putridity. A man indulges in strong drink, until his stomach first rejects its natural food, next its exciting aliment. Prostration follows, then medicines, then natural nutrition; and, with a good constitution, there comes a restoration to health. The business world has been drunk until it can no longer keep so. Taper off as it may, great prostration must necessarily precede partial renovation. There must be revolutions in business of the most thorough character. In these revolutions, the industrious destitute poor may look for some improvement in their condition, and the great bank lawyers may expect to find their level.

What has been the cause of the pressure now experienced? Speculation has been the cause. Speculation, carried off without compass or rudder, on a flood of credit, and thoughtlessly spreading all its sails, as if the sky would always be serene, and the ocean always without a ripple. Speculation, which has madly grasped at every shining thing, decaying it gold, and waked at last to find that it holds rubbish in its grasp. Why then should we be surprised that men fail, when the wonder only is that they did not fail before; that the house of cards did not sooner topple to the ground; that the unsubstantial fabric was not sooner swept away.—Angus (Ga.) Jge.

Pistols for two and a Cowskin for one.—We learn from the Illinois Patriot that an affray recently occurred in the town of Jacksonville between two "youngsters," about a young lady. One of the belligerents met his antagonist in the street and offered him a pistol, which was declined. Upon this declination, the Knight of the Pistol commenced cowskinning the other, which, it appears he succeeded in doing pretty effectually. The finale, however, was not so fortunate for the assailant. "Being somewhat elated," as the Patriot remarks, "with his feats of chivalry," and while in the act of showing to the passers by, how "the thing was done," a loaded pistol, which he had concealed in his bosom, suddenly went off; the ball penetrated his thigh, and was extracted near the knees.—Phila. Mirror.

MENTAL FEVER.—Of the causes of disease, anxiety of mind, is one of the most frequent and important.

When we walk the streets of large commercial towns, we can scarcely fail to remark the hurried gate and care-worn features of the well-dressed passengers. Some young men, indeed, we may see with countenances possessing natural cheerfulness and color; but these appearances rarely survive the age of manhood. Cover-closes an eloquent description of animal existence, and change with the conclusion that "life is a state of force." What he would urge is a moral

Civilization has changed our character of mind as well as body. We live in a state of unnatural excitement—unnatural because it is partial, irregular and excessive. Our muscles waste for want of action; our nervous system is worn out by excess of action.—Thackeray on the Effects of Arts &c.

PERSEVERANCE.—The great Asiatic conqueror known by the name of Tamerlane possessed a character remarkable for perseverance, so much so, that no difficulties caused him to recede from what he had once undertaken. The anecdote related by him is published for the encouragement of those who are now laboring to obtain the necessary accommodations in order to sustain themselves in these times of general distress in money affairs.

"I once," he said, "was forced to take shelter from my enemies in a ruined building. In this hopeless condition, I fixed my eyes on an ant, that was carrying a grain of corn larger than itself up a high wall. I numbered the efforts it made to accomplish the object. The grain fell sixty-nine times to the ground; but the insect persevered, and the seventieth time it reached the top. This sight gave me courage at the moment, and I never forgot the lesson."

NEWSPAPERS.—The Honorable Judge Longstreet says, "Small is the sum required to patronize a newspaper, and amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter fifty-two times a year, without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is off from him at school should be supplied with a newspaper. I well remember that a marked difference there was between those of my school-mates who had, and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last, in debate and composition at least. The reason is plain: they had command of more facts. A newspaper is a history of current events, as well as copious and interesting miscellany, and which youth will peruse with delight when they will read nothing else."

From the Louisville Advertiser.

We meet with the following extract of a letter in the New York Herald. It seems to us to refer to "rumor on rumor."

LONDON, 17 Feb. 1837.

I will give you an important piece of news. The British Cabinet is now secretly negotiating for the possession of the Island of Cuba. It takes the form of a pledge of mortgage, for four millions sterling to be advanced to the present government of Spain. I understand that Mr. Stevenson, your minister, intends to seek an interview with Lord Palmerston on the subject. It is now said that the negotiation has alarmed the French government, and that they intend to abandon all their conquests in Africa in order to remove any pretext in England to take Cuba. The advance on Constantine has been countermanded with this view. There is a rumor also in the high diplomatic circles, that Lord Palmerston intends to get Cuba as a check to the farther advance of the United States upon Texas and Mexico. The whole intrigue will be completed soon. I will write you again. Mr. Fay and lady have recovered from the influenza. The Whig ministry is shaking. A crisis is at hand.

THE TEXANS residing in New Orleans, held a meeting on the evening of the 13th ult., at the Western Exchange in that city, for the purpose of appointing a day to celebrate the recognition of Texian Independence by the American Congress.—Decatur Observer.

Highway Robbery near Mobile.—On the 20th of March, Mr. Walter Woodyard was robbed, in the public road, only eight miles from the city of Mobile, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by three highwaymen! They dragged him from his horse blindfolded him, and carried him into a swamp, where, after rifling his pockets of his money, nearly \$3,000, and his watch, they left him tied and abandoned. He however succeeded in getting his hands loose, and liberating himself. Among the money stolen, we see it stated that \$500 were notes of the Decatur Bank. Mr. Woodyard offers a reward of \$500 for the detection of the robber.

A highway robbery also recently took place near Fredericksburg, Virginia.—Jb.

Land Pirates.—We learn, from the Randolph (Ten.) Recorder, that a most daring act of robbery was committed on the plantation of Mr. Everett, eight miles above Randolph, on the Arkansas side of the river, about the first of March. About 9 o'clock in the morning, three men, armed with rifles, landed from a boat, near where the overseer was with the hands, and asked for employment on the farm. The overseer referred them to the proprietor, who was absent at a neighbor's house, but was expected back soon. They proceeded to the house, to await his return; but finding no one at the house, they commenced pillaging. They took \$200 belonging to the overseer, some clothing, a fine pair of pistols, belonging to Mr. Everett, and had a trunk of his in their clutches, bearing it off, when the woman seized it, crying the word rather die than that they

should take it. They threatened to shoot her, but she still clung to the trunk, to the water's edge. Fortunately, her cries attracted her husband; and the robbers seeing him coming took to their boat, leaving the brave woman in possession of the trunk. Mr. Everett and a few neighbors afterwards pursued them, found and took possession of their skill, but the villains had escaped.—Jb.

From the Columbus Mississippi Democrat of April 8.

CONVENTION of the Legislature of Mississippi to consult upon the present pressure of the times in that State. By the following proclamation of the Governor, it will be seen that he has convened the Legislature several weeks previous to the time it adjourned to meet. That something must be done to relieve the pecuniary pressure, seems to be the general opinion. But how the Legislature can act upon the subject, or whether any thing can be done by that body to bring about the desired relief are questions we are not prepared to answer. We fear the evil is too deep seated to be reached by legislation. It has its origin in the spirit of extravagant speculation which has so long pervaded the whole State, and ran away with the sober judgment of our citizens. Do away with this spirit and all embarrassments will soon cease.

The pressure, great as it is allowed to be, we are satisfied, is much overrated, and in no small degree artificial. Mississippi will weather the storm—of this we have no doubt. Any individual will suffer, and much property will be sacrificed, but there is a recuperative power in the unborn energies of the State, in its rich soil, and immense production of the most valuable staple in the world, which will in the end enable it to overcome all difficulties and pass through the present trying times without loss of credit. It is to this recuperative power, to these natural advantages which the State possesses, that we are to look for solid, substantial and lasting relief. If the Legislature can avert the evil for a time, and afford a temporary relief, it will be well, for all we require to get out of our present embarrassment is time. But it is not to be feared that such a relief may operate upon the community, like certain medicines do upon the human system, recruit it for a time but ultimately undermine the constitution?

PROCLAMATION.

BY CHARLES LYNCH.

Governor of the State of Mississippi. WHEREAS, I have received information within the last few days, from various parts of the State, indicating in a serious point of view the pecuniary embarrassment of the community, growing out of the unparalleled pressure of the times, which precludes the usual moneyed facilities.

And whereas, a combination of circumstances calls for, and renders necessary the convocation of the Legislature, with a view of averting as far as may be, by the suitable and speedy action of that body, the impending ruin that seems to threaten a large portion of our citizens.

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, That by virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution as Governor of the State of Mississippi, I do hereby convene the Legislature, and require the members thereof to assemble at the town of Jackson, the seat of Government for the State on the THIRD MONDAY IN APRIL next.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Jackson, this 31st day of March, 1837.

CHARLES LYNCH.

By the Governor:

BARRY W. BENSON,

Secretary of State.

From the Mobile Register.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The brig Gazonov arrived at New Orleans on Thursday from Vera Cruz. She brought dates from that port of the 30th March, and from the City of Mexico of the 26th.

The Capitol was comparatively quiet. The riotings had not recurred for some days, though the excitement against foreign merchants continued to run high.

The resignation of the acting President (Corro), which was sent to Congress on the 13th, was rejected on the 15th. The Presidential Election has not terminated, and the result will not be known till the middle of April. Gen. Bustamante will, it is thought succeed, though the dominant faction in Congress is against him, and in favor of Alaman. Santa Anna is not a candidate, but resides at his plantation, and is said to be growing daily in popularity. The accounts published by him, and on his authority, of the transactions in Texas, that led to his liberation, and of his journey to Washington. The expedition against Texas is considered to be abandoned.

On the 21st ult. the French Minister received his despatches from Paris, instructing him to demand immediate satisfaction, for the alleged wrongs of France. In case of refusal, the French fleet is to be ordered from Martinique against the Mexican possessions. A similar demand by the English Government is pending, and the American Commissioner, with like instructions, is on his way.

Money is scarce, and on the 16th ult. the merchants were called together by the Government and constrained to furnish \$50,

000 to pay the troops in the Capital, warnings that the troops could not be so wise as to be restrained. The revenue of the new Tariff law, were mortgaged to

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

We are indebted to the politeness of Honorable W. Burroughs, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, for our regular communication from the 20th of Feb. to the 1st of March inclusive.

The difficulties in Yucatan are owing to the ambition of General Torio. The Merida Comet upbraids the Government, and censures the party for their interference.

Santa Anna in a letter, to the Commander of Vera Cruz, from his farm Manzanillo, dated 1st March, expresses his willingness to take the oath to the new fundamental laws as general of the Mexican army.

The Society of Friends are very enraged at President Jackson's language relative to Texas. Nothing is so revolting to those writers as the idea that this country should set up the remotest claim to that territory. They abuse Mr. Monroe for signing the Rio Bravo was the boundary of Louisiana.

The Military hospitals have been reorganized throughout the republic on principles very much like those adopted in England. There were exported from Vera Cruz during the year 1836, \$2496,843 in Gold Silver.

The papers are filled up with the letters of Mr. Ellis to the Mexican Ministry of foreign affairs and his answer thereto, upon subjects of the passports.

General Santa Anna took the oath to the new fundamental laws on the 9th of March. A large assemblage was present, and General made a speech in true Spanish style, full of enthusiasm for the beloved country. Giltieres with 800 men was defeated the government soldiers on the 27th of March at St. Cristobal with a loss of near a hundred.

On the evening of the 9 of March a play of Regulus was performed at the Theatre in honor of Santa Anna. The Mexicans have traced a perfect resemblance between the brave Roman and the hero of Jacinto. Miss Joaquina Paudret delivered during the entertainment an ode in honor of the Romans and Mexicans!

In the month of February, 1837, twenty-four vessels entered the port of Vera Cruz and forty were cleared from it.—Of these were Americans.

The subscription to the Vera Cruz Courier, is \$36 per annum—the sheet about the size of the "Picayune."

Nacogdoches is laid down as a frontier place of entry.

Almonte started for the Capitol, on the 18th with the exposition of the affair of the Jacinto, and other documents relative to the invasion of Texas.

The brig Cazenove, from Vera Cruz, March, arrived yesterday, bringing intelligence that the expedition against Texas had been abandoned. The general opinion is, that Mexico will never attempt to reconquer the republic. Santa Anna is daily growing in favor of the lower classes of the people, and there is no doubt that he will yet occupy the presidential chair. Money is scarce, and the government cannot procure funds to pay what few soldiers have been left.

The brig Independence, destined for the Mexican navy, has been sold, and is shortly to leave for Baltimore via this city. She went ashore some time since at the West, and having been got off, on her arrival at Vera Cruz was bought by an American house. A French frigate had arrived. Four others were expected from Martinique. Their object was to demand a restoration of the forced loan made on the French citizens.

Poor Mexico! she is in a sad way.

Testine divisions distract her government, while America and France threaten vengeance if prompt restitution is not made to the impostures upon their citizens. What would she do? Put Santa Anna at the head of the "azzarant" countrymen. He will satisfy the demands of France and the United States in a way that will save the honor of Mexico.

Outbreaking continue throughout the whole country, in consequence of the depressing the value of the copper coin. The United States ship of war "Natchez" had sailed from Vera Cruz for Tampico, and other Mexican ports, to see the United States flag respected, and to prevent any depredations from being committed on the vessels.—N. O. True American, April 14.

We take pleasure in laying before the public the following interesting extract of a letter from a distinguished Texian, a gentleman of this city, under date of the 12th of March, 1837.

"Tell the speculators we want provision more than money. People are running into the country from all quarters, thinking their money will do every thing. They are mistaken. 'Tis not so here. Flour, bread, corn, pork, bacon, lard, beans, peas, potatoes, onions, apples, and every other kind of eatables, will cost more than money. Our army is composed of gallant young men under fine discipline, and only want to be kept well supplied to give a good account of any Mex-

For sale at this Office.

A FEW COPIES OF GERNN'S DOMESTIC
MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.

LIVING WITHIN THE MEANS.

"And so, Frank, you are really going to be married?" asked uncle Joshua.

"Really, yes, sir," replied Frank.

"And live on broth?"

"Yes, sir, and if I cannot afford that, on water-gruel."

"And pray, have you persuaded Jane to starve with you?"

"I have persuaded her, sir, that we can be happy on the bare necessities of life; and those my industry will always procure us."

"How do you know, that you will always have health to labor in your profession?"

"I certainly do not; it would be presumption in me to speak securely on that subject."

"Yet you are going to act as if this were a certainty."

"And is it wrong, my dear sir, that I should? I have health and strength, these, to me, are positive wealth. I possess them now, and I must make the most of them. If the uncertainty of my possessions is to paralyze our exertions, those who have money are nearly as bad off as those who have not. Riches take to themselves wings and fly away; they are at the mercy of fire and water. Uncertainty is written upon all things. I believe my prospects are as stable as most people's."

"Let me hear what they are."

"In the first place, sir, I have health; in the next, activity; and then, my profession, is a pretty sure one. A physician will always find patients, if he is attentive and skillful, and I mean to be both. However, I confess that our greatest security for a living, will consist in our moderate desires and simple habits. You know, sir, Jane has no passion for fine dress, and in short—"

"In short, Frank, you are determined to be married, and there is an end to all argument."

"I only wait for your consent, sir."

"You know very well that mine will follow Jane's;—and she is willing to live with you on the bare necessities of life?"

"Jane only answered by an assenting smile."

"Very well, I give up; one thing, however, let me tell you: beyond bread and water, a shelter for one's head, a bag of straw to sleep on, and covering and fuel to guard us from the inclemencies of the weather, there are no positive necessities; all the rest are comparative."

"Jane had hitherto sat very quietly at her work, but she now laid it in her lap, and looked up with an air of astonishment."

"You do not agree with me, I perceive," said uncle Joshua; "tell me, then, what you think are the necessities of life."

"I confess, sir," said Jane, a little contemptuously, "that I agree with Frank, that we could live on the necessities of life, I did not mean like the beasts of the field, but only to do so by graduating our ideas to what is around us. I am sure we shall ask for nothing more than the necessities of life; the luxuries, added, she, with a pretty sentimental air, 'we will draw from our own hearts.'"

"And I, said Frank, looking enchanted with her eloquence, 'shall be the happiest of men.'"

"Graduating our ideas to what is around us," exclaimed uncle Joshua. "Ah, there it is; you could live on broth, or water-gruel, if every body else did; but the fact is that nobody does, and so you, like the rest of the world, will live a little beyond your means."

"No sir," said the young people, eagerly; "we are determined to make it a rule never to exceed our means."

"As long as you keep to that rule, you are safe; you do not know what it is to be beset by temptations. But I have done; advice is of little value, where we have nothing else to give, and that is pretty much my case; but a bachelor's wants are few."

"Yes, dear uncle," said Jane, smiling; "he wants nothing but the necessities of life; and elbow-chair, a good fire, and a cigar half a dozen times a day; and long, long, added she, affectionately embracing him, 'may you enjoy them, and give to us what is of far more value than money,—your affection,—and on every other subject, your advice.'"

"In one fortnight from this conversation, Frank and Jane were man and wife. Perhaps a married couple, or a more rational pair, had seldom pronounced the marriage vow. They began with the wise purpose of incurring no debts; and took lodgings at a cheap rate, in an obscure, but popular part of the city."

"Most young physicians begin life with some degree of Patronage, but Frank had none; he came to the city a stranger, from the wilds of Vermont, fell in love with Jane Churchwood,—uncle Joshua's niece,—a man whom nobody knew, and whose independence consisted in limiting his wants to his means. What little he could do for Jane, he cheerfully did. But after all necessary expenses were paid, the young people had just enough money to secure their first quarters; a board, and place a sign on the corner of the house, by special permission, with Doctor Fulton handsomely inscribed upon it. The sign seemed to excite but little attention,—as nobody called to see the owner of it,—though he was at home every hour in the day."

"After a week of patient expectation, which could not be said to pass heavily,—for they worked, read, and talked together,—Frank thought best to add to the sign, 'Practises for the poor gratis.' At the end of a few days another clause was added:—'Furnishes medicines to those who cannot afford to pay for them.' In a very short time, the passers-by stopped to spell out the words, and Frank soon began to reap the benefit of this addition. Various applications were made, and though they did not as yet promise any increase of revenue, he was willing to pay for the first stepping stone. What had begun, however, from true New England calculation, was continued from benevolence. He was introduced to scenes of misery, that made him forget all but the desire of relieving the wretchedness he witnessed; and when he related to his young and tender-hearted wife, the situation in which he found a mother confined to her bed, with two or three helpless children crying around her for bread, Jane would put on her straw bonnet, and follow him with a light step to the dreary abode. The first quarter's board came round; it was paid, in full, and left them nearly penniless. There is something in benevolent purpose, as well as industry, that cheers and supports the mind. Never was Jane's step lighter nor her smiles gay, than at present. But this could not last; the next quarter's board must be provided,—and how? Still the work of mercy went on, and did not grow slack."

"See," said Jane, one morning, when she entered with a basket on her arm, "see what a present our landlady has made; and she displayed her broken bread and cold meat. 'I am going to poor Mrs. Barber's to feed the children. Do you not think if I could every day carry your patients such a supply as this, I should prove the best physician of the two?'"

"Healthy food," said Frank, "is undoubtedly a preventive to disease; but allow me some merit after the mischief is done. We will go together, however, this morning, as consulting physician."

"And they went together to Ann street, ascended a crooked flight of stairs, and entered the forlorn apartment, where lay the sick mother, while the

hungry, squaled children were gathered round the ashes upon the hearth. But an object attracted their attention, that might be said to afford all the picturesque relief, which a painter would require in such a scene. By the side of the bed sat a lady in the prime of life, redolent with health and beauty, and dressed in the extreme of fashion. After gazing with some surprise at the new comers, she bent over the sufferer, sweeping her bird-of-paradise feathers in the sick woman's face, and enquired "who they were?"

In the meantime, the children gathered around Jane, and with a true animal instinct, began to scent the provision that the basket contained. It was with difficulty she could restrain their eager appetites. The lady looked on with wonder—and inhaled the odor of the vinaigrette attached to her watch-chain.

"I hope there is nothing infectious," said she, in a low voice to the doctor.

He assured her there was not. "She has been," said he, "too weak to work for several months, and is reduced to this state, as much by the want of nourishing food, as disease."

"Good heavens," said the lady, putting her embroidered pocket-handkerchief to her eyes, "why did she not go to the alms-house?"

The woman's lips moved, but no sound was articulated.

"There is a very foolish prejudice against this institution," said Mrs. Hart,—which was the name of the lady. "I have known many people that had rather beg than go there."

"It is foolish," said the doctor, "if that is the case; but as long as people can earn a living without applying to the town for support, we must commend them for their exertions."

"I am very sorry," replied she, "that Martha did not let me know her situation before; I certainly would have done all I could to relieve her."

"Then you know her, madam," said Jane, for the first time speaking to the lady.

"Yes,—that is, she has washed in my kitchen for some weeks."

"Months," said Martha, with exertion.

"She sent me," continued the lady, a few days ago, and I ordered my coachman, this morning, to find out where she lived, and I have ventured here, notwithstanding my weak nerves and delicate health."

"How good of you, madam," said Jane, who was evidently impressed by the apparent rank of the lady; Mrs. Barber is very destitute."

"So I perceive; but I rejoice she has found friends in you, able and willing to assist her."

"We are more willing than able," said Jane meekly.

"That is precisely my case," replied Mrs. Hart. Jane glanced at her costly apparel.

"We, who are called rich," said Mrs. Hart, have constant claims; but I will assist you in aiding poor Martha;—and she drew from her reticule a splendid crimson purse, and drawing back the gold rings, placed in the woman's emaciated hand a small sum. Strange as it may seem the woman discovered no gratitude but rather made a rejecting motion.

"She is too sick, madam," said Jane, springing forward, to thank you as she would; but if you will trust me, I will see that your bounty is properly applied to the wants of the family; they are suffering for almost every thing."

"Certainly," replied the lady; "and I should esteem it a kindness, if you or Dr. Fulton would deign to let me know how Martha goes on; my health does not permit such exertions as these often."

"Jane, who had been maturing a little plan in her own mind, for the benefit of the child promised her, would call on a few days; and Frank, with a native politeness that quite won Mrs. Hart, saw her not only to the bottom of the crooked stairs, but to the carriage, where her footman stood, holding the door in waiting for his lady.

"How happy," said Jane, when they returned home, "must Mrs. Hart be; so benevolent and so rich!"

"How do you know, my dear, she is so rich?" said her husband?

"Why did you not observe how costly her dress was?"

"That is no proof," said Frank; "you know she said like us she was more willing than able."

"But you know her situation must be very different from ours; why, her pills cost more than all my gowns put together, I will answer for it."

"If she spends so much upon her pills," said Frank, laughing, "I am afraid she has but little left to give away."

"That is by no means a candid conclusion," said Jane, assuming her sentimental air; "on the contrary, when we see a person richly dressed, it is but just we suppose they are wealthy."

"It would be so, if every thing was governed by justice and right reason, and we were not continually drawing false inferences from appearances. You know, Mrs. Hart said she was very glad Martha had found friends 'able and willing to assist her;' perhaps she thought 'we were very rich.'"

"O, I am sure she could not," said Jane, with some vexation, "if she looked at my old straw bonnet and calico gown."

"Well, dear," replied Frank, affectionately, "I suppose she did not; she only looked at your bright blue eyes, and saw you feeding the hungry."

In a few days things were more comfortable; appearance at Martha's. The lady's bounty was well applied. Fuel and food were provided; but still the children were too destitute of clothing to attend any of the schools. Jane's plan that she have before alluded to, was fast approaching maturity. She determined to solicit aid for clothing the children; but a feeling of delicacy led her to delay it, in hopes she might be able to give a respectable sum herself. In the mean time, Dr. Fulton pursued his course with persevering industry. Martha's return from what her own castled death's door, gave him celebrity with them; but a new case, more convincing, soon occurred. He was called to a man who was dying. He hastened to the place and found the too frequent companions of the poor,—superstition and ignorance. The sick man was stretched on his bed of straw, his family huddled round him, groaning, sobbing, and crying aloud, the room crowded by people drawn there from curiosity,—for, strange as it may seem, there are those, who, much as they dread the agonies of death for themselves, are eager to witness them in others. The doctor's first care was to clear and ventilate the room, and then to administer such restoratives as he thought judicious. The consequence was, that the man began to draw a longer breath, and, in the course of a few days, was spoken of as cured by Dr. Fulton after every body had given him over!

Frank had now no want of employment from the poor; but, by degrees, those who could afford to pay began to apply; and at length a carriage, but little inferior in elegance to Mrs. Hart's, stopped at his lodgings. Jane's heart fluttered as she heard Mr. Harrington's name announced, for she knew he was one of the wealthiest of the city. His visit was that of a *hypochondriac*, who, after trying various physicians and various systems, had heard of the fame of Dr. Fulton, of his wonderful success, and came hoping to get aid for himself. Perhaps there never was a fairer chance for

quackery; but Dr. Fulton, to do him justice, had no tact for such little arts. He frankly told him that his restoration depended much more on his self than on a physician, suggested modes of exercise, of diet, cheerful society, and gentleness from business and care; and when the desperate cases, he assured him, that his most powerful command without his aid—temperance and cleanliness. Mr. Harrington was struck with the doctor's honesty and good sense, and felt moved by the apparent poverty of his and his young wife's situation. At parting he did not confine himself to a regular fee, but said, "As you practise gratis for the poor, it is but just that the rich should pay you double." He requested Frank, to visit him daily; and this he continued to do; and as he had leisure to make long calls and engage him in cheerful conversation. Mr. Harrington rapidly improved under the best of all systems for a *hypochondriac*. Thus far we have followed our young couple in their struggle for a living. Not a debt, hitherto, had been incurred; and besides time and medicines, they had always found something to give. But as their pecuniary prospect brightens, our walks must enlarge. Dr. Fulton was daily working his way into the more enlightened orders of society. His day-book and ledger began to be necessary, and the gentle hearted Jane was no longer obliged to beg a pittance for the poor.

We must now make an excursion to another part of the city, for our friends boarded in what is called the *North-End*. In a splendid apartment, ornamented with mirrors and girandoles, whose diamond cut-drops reflected the colors of the rainbow, hung round with paintings and curtained with damask, in an elegant morning dress, in a cushioned divan, sat Mrs. Hart. Twice she rang the bell, and twice a footman made his appearance.

"Have not the shawls come yet?" both times she enquired.

"No, madam."

"Are you sure you made no mistake?"

"Yes, madam."

"Give me my cologne bottle; not that the porcelain, and she pursued the perfume over her handkerchief. So provoking!"

At that moment, a man was ushered into the room, with a box under his arm. The footman was ordered out, and the treasures of the box displayed. There were three camels-hair shawls of different prices, from one hundred to three hundred dollars. The first were thrown scornfully aside. One for two hundred was elegant. It was, however, too dear; she could not afford it,—but she must have some kind of a shawl;—she was suffering for one. The man assured her she never would regret taking one of them, and she began to think so herself. At length, she decided to keep the one for two hundred if there was no hurry for payment. "Not the least," the man answered; "but perhaps she had better look at another he had." Another was displayed; but the cost of it was three hundred dollars. "It was elegant,—it was superb; but it was wholly out of her power to buy it; and yet, really, the one she had selected looked positively ordinary by the side of it; and she cast a glance of indignation towards the two hundred dollar shawl. The man urged the merits of the three hundred dollar one, and at length threw it over her shoulder. It hung gracefully to the hem of her garment. She surveyed herself behind; she wrapped it round and she flung it open; disposed it over one arm in folds. This last effect was irresistible—it was truly Grecian drapery; it decided the matter. "Very well," said she, the shawl is mine. I must have one; and I suppose, in the end this will be as cheap as any."

TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

ABSCONDED

ON the 29th March, one large bay horse, sixteen hands high, six or seven years old, thin in order, left hind foot white, marked with saddle and collar, shod with about half worn shoes before and new ones behind, with a small rope round his neck; he may probably aim to go to Georgia. Any person delivering said horse to me in Talladega, shall be liberally rewarded. Information that fully rewarded.

RUPUS M. MYNATT.

April 20, 1837.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by Joel Chandler, living near Jacksonville, a Dutch Horse, about five years old, four white feet, blaze face and glass eyes; about fourteen hands high, appraised to thirty dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

March 16, 1837.—3c.

BLANKS

Of every description, neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

Planter's Hotel.
WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama.

J. D. HYNPHREYVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the House recently occupied by J. Bradford Esq., and fitted it up for the reception of Company, either transient or permanent. As his Lodger will always be stored with the best of the market affords, and his Stables with plenty of provender, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

March 30, 1837.—3m.

The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Register, will publish the above notice 3 months, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

Medical School of Flora.

"Seize upon the truth wherever found,
On Christian or on heathen ground,
Among your friends among your foes;
The plant's divine where'er it grows."

As the trees are known by their fruit, so the plant by its cures; our faith has been made strong in Flora's remedies by many years' experience, in curing many that had tried all the wisdom of Medical Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of man, with poisonous remedies, which only served to make them wretched and miserable. There is a growth and grandeur in all the works of the Almighty.

The labours of man may perish; for like himself, they are often vanity and lies; but the do-

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation. In this course he has pursued his way for three thousand years, to his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good," that the whole "art of medicine" resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking in the dark," a "scheme of learned quackery." Temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation. (See Drs. Abercrombie, Lintaud, Rush, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates; and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Eveleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Kiple of New Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes! and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse, professor of the theory and practice of Physic in the University of Cambridge, Mass. Look at the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of redeeming the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of thousands, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numerous poisons that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." Hear the woful list of evils attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, aches and pains in various parts of the body, sudden failure of strength, as if just dying, violent palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a smothering depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death."

"These maladies" continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from this state of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice."

This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance.

The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consoled himself with the animating prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, that it would be able to remove all the diseases of man; and leave not for life a single outlet, a single door of retreat, but old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man, some lonely weed trampled under foot, might furnish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic."

DRS. ELLISON & BUYS,

HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis Store), and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, on the Botanic System, and will treat all cases confided to their care, to the best of their skill and ability.

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he traveled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practised in the City of Columbus, Georgia, in connexion with Dr. B. R. Thomas, from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense.

Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specimen of their success in Practice, a few of the many testimonials that are in their possession are herewith annexed.

Drs. ELLISON & BUYS will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large Stock of Fresh

Genuine Botanic Medicine, for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Also a collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works.

For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in the several counties on the following days, viz: at the house of James Hughes, Turkeytown, on the first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of the same months, at the house of Jilson Gilbert in St. Clair County; and on the third day of each of the above months at the house of Richmond Hammonds in St. Clair County; and on the fourth day &c. at the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Diggins' in Montcalm; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; and on the ninth day at Columbiana; and on the tenth, at John Cunningham's, Wilcox County; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, Harpersville; and on the twelfth day, at Martin McLeroy's, in Talladega County; and on the thirteenth day, at W. E. Sawyer's, Mardisville; on the fourteenth day, at Gideon Riddle's, Talladega Co.; on the fifteenth, at Francis Self's, Benton Co.; on the sixteenth, at Wm. T. Givens, Alexandria; and on the seventeenth day, at Col. John Turner's, in the same manner; calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

For N. B. Those living at a distance, that desire the benefits of this practice, and cannot attend personally, will please send the symptoms of their disease in writing.

All letters addressed, to receive attention, must be post paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarapin Valley, Benton County, Ala.

Cancers, Ulcers, &c. of every description will be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The patient must board convenient to their office.

CERTIFICATES.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

I do hereby certify, that sometime in the month of Sept. 1834, my wife was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very much cough, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who called in a few hours, and in a few days the seat of the disease was broken up, and, two weeks thereafter, I was my business, and I can safely say that in 2 weeks I derived more benefit from Dr. Buys' prescriptions, than I did in six months with the same disease in a former attack, where I was attended by a Regular Physician.

JOHN STEPHENS.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that Sept. 1834, my wife was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very much cough, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who called in a few hours, and in a few days the seat of the disease was broken up, and, two weeks thereafter, I was my business, and I can safely say that in 2 weeks I derived more benefit from Dr. Buys' prescriptions, than I did in six months with the same disease in a former attack, where I was attended by a Regular Physician.

JAMES DIAMOND.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

I do hereby certify, that my sister was violently attacked with Pleurisy, first in her legs, which days became general throughout the whole body, so severe, that she was unable to turn herself, hers was a case of the most inveterate acute Pleurisy I ever witnessed. In this condition Dr. Buys was called on to attend her, and in two days was able to walk the house; and in 4 days she was entirely freed from pain and soon in as good health as formerly.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify that my brother was afflicted with the Pleurisy, called Pleurisy, or liver complaint. An eminent Physician of the old school was called in, and attended him regularly for several months, under whose treatment he continued worse, and in this condition he was carried to Georgia (living in 32C.) having heard of Dr. J. Buys, who was placed under his care, at which time he was much swollen, and without the colour of his face, but in a short time he was perfectly cured, as in as good health as any man. Given under my hand, this 10th day of May, 1833.

JOHN MCWILLIAMS.

GEORGIA, Muscogee County.

I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. Buys, was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. in the Nervous Fever, after which he returned home on the 13th day of April, he was attacked, a regular doctor was called to attend him, he did so regularly 4 days, but he continued to grow worse all the time, and on the 18th day of his sickness, I called Dr. Ellison, when I very little expected him to survive the arrival of the Dr. but through the mercy of God, and the use of the means employed, he yet survives, and was perceptibly mending within 24 hours after Dr. Ellison first prescribed for him, and he has continued to mend and is now in the enjoyment of perfect health.

WILLIAM D. LUCAS.

Russell County, Ala. Nov. 28th, 1833.

This is to certify, that I have recently employed Dr. J. Ellison in my family in a case of a long standing ulcer on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure, and two of the Regular Physicians of Columbus had failed.

GEORGIA, Meriwether County, Oct. 18th 1833.

This may certify that my son aged 17 years, was severely afflicted, with a settled pain and soreness in the breast and head, in such much that he became pale, emaciated, and for the last four years he has been unable to perform his usual business, for 3 months immediately preceding the 16th of July last, when he called on Dr. J. Ellison for medical aid, he was entirely unable for any kind of business, perspiration being entirely obstructed, he was evidently rapidly declining, but I am now happy to testify, that the blessings of God and the use of the means, in good health and has had not any of the symptoms of disease for the last month.

JONATHAN REEDER.

Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th 1833.

To all whom it may concern,—I take this method more known for the benefit of the afflicted, that my health became very bad in the year 1830. Since which time I have labored under disease, a very distressing and complicated form, 1st under the character of Protrusion uteri, and periodical obstructions, 2nd Dyspepsia with its train of disagreeable symptoms, an affection of the liver, and during my afflictions several of the regular Doctors were employed in my case. 1st Dr. Adams of Zebulon Pike County attended and prescribed for me about three months. 2nd Dr. Johnson of this county about the same length of time. 3rd Dr. Phillips of this county about three years, and Dr. Tinsley of Greenville about three months, all without affording any thing like permanent relief.

Hearing that Dr. J. Ellison was to be at Col. John Arnold's on a certain day, my husband called on him to prescribe for my case, which was at that time the most distressing, I being confined to my bed the most of my time, and I took medicine from him three months at the end of which, I was substantially relieved, and I am now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

SARAH-PHILLY.

Alabama, St. Clair County.

This may certify, that in the summer of 1835, my family were suddenly and violently attacked with the Malarial fever, in so much that three days from the commencement, there were six of my family (including my wife) prostrated by it, at which time I called on Dr. J. Ellison, who relieved them all in a few days, and they all recovered speedily, except one of the children, that lingered for a while, but finally recovered.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1836.

VALENTINE NIX.

In addition to the above statement, I further testify that Valentine Nix lived at my Ferry, near the mouth of Willis Creek, and I visited them during their sufferings, and know that they were confirmed cases of malarial fever, and that they were relieved by Dr. J. Ellison as above stated &c.

PETER WAGNON.

GEORGIA, Pike County.

I do hereby certify that my wife has been for several years, subject to a severe pain in her back, and sides extending to her shoulders, and about the 1st of December 1835, Dr. J. Ellison spent a night with me, and prescribed for the pain in her back and sides, which had been unusually severe for the last two weeks, but by following his directions, she has been entirely relieved.

Given under my hand, this 26th January, 1836.

J. B. CULPEPPER.

GEORGIA, Butts County.

This is to certify that in the fall of 1834, I was attacked with Rheumatism, in the back and hips, by which I was unable to turn in the bed for eight or ten days, at which time Dr. J. Ellison called on me and proposed administering medicine, and applying the steam or vapour bath, according to the botanic or Thomsonian system, and though I much dreaded the operation, and sudden transition from heat to cold, I ventured the operation, and was truly astonished to find such sudden relief, after being twice steamed, I was able to attend to my business, and what was most surprising to me, was the sensations I so much dreaded were of the most pleasant nature. Given under my hand this 3th day of February, 1836.

THOMAS WILSON.

March 23d, 1836.—6.

A FEW COPIES OF GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1837.

NO. 18.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY J. F. GRANT.

50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. Subscriptions received for less than one year in advance, and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each subsequent week. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first week, and 1.00 for each subsequent week. Advertisements inserted as two squares, over 24 at three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to position, will be published until forbidden, and according to the discretion of the publisher. Discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

GOODS.

WE acknowledge ourselves under obligations to our friends and customers for the liberal support they have extended to us, and respectfully

continue thereof. We beg leave therefore to request the attention of the public to our **STOCK OF GOODS**, arriving directly from NEW-YORK. We do not enter into a detail of the articles comprising our stock, as it is so general, and so extensive, that it is impossible to describe it. It is a great variety of

SUMMER GOODS.

the largest and most complete assortment ever before offered in this place. Being recently located we will offer goods as cheap as can be afforded in this market. We invite you to come and examine.

WHITE, WOODWARD & Co.
Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.—17

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 19th April, 1837, a negro man named GREEN, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about six feet high, and very stout built, yellow complexion, has large whiskers. He says he was stolen conveyed off some time since, by a man named Ivens, from Elbert Hilder, living in Pickens County, Ala.

The owner of the above named slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; or he will be dealt with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.
April 20, 1837.—17

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age, who calls his name SANCHO, and says he belongs to Alsey Pollard, Autauga County, Alabama—about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come forward pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.
January 5th, 1837.—17

NOTICE.

Committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County Alabama, on Saturday the 21st day of January 1837, a negro man, who calls his name Tom, about 40 or 45 years of age, and said he belonged to a man by the name of Samuel Puckett, new says he belongs to Samuel Perkins, has two fore teeth out below, and his upper teeth very wide apart, about five feet high and built; dark complexion, though not very black. He says his master bought him of a Mr. Thompson of Bedford County Virginia, and he him while on his way to Mississippi.

The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.
January 28, 1836.—17

TO COTTON GROWERS.

AND OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY.

THE undersigned having purchased an interest in Messrs Clark & Peters' extensive Ware-House in this place, offer their services as **Receiving & forwarding Agents** for our country friends, and solicit a share of patronage. They will also ship Cotton for the country Cotton planters, at the shortest notice, any of the Northern States, and with the least expense, and hope by a strict adherence to their duty and interest, to gain a share of public confidence.

NICHOLS, POOR & HALL.
Jan. 28, 1837. 56 42

The Talladega and Jacksonville papers will be the above four insertions, and forward their accounts.

ABSCONDED.

ON the 29th March, one large bay-horse, sixteen hands high, six or seven years old, thin in order, with hind foot white, marked with saddle and collar, about half worn shoes before and new ones behind, with a small round his neck; he may, probably, aim to get to Talladega. Any person delivering said horse to Talladega, shall be liberally rewarded. Information thankfully received.

RUFUS M. MYNATT.
April 20, 1837.

BLANK DEEDS.

For sale at this Office.

POETRY.

THE VOICE OF SPRING.

There is a voice on the river,
A voice in the vale,
In the leaflets that quiver
In the rush of the gale,
In forests, on mountains
Its music is heard;
And silvery fountains
Awake at its word,
And feathery singers are out on the wing,
For nature revives at the voice of the Spring.

"Awaken, awaken!
Leaf, river and tree;
Your chains I have shaken,
Again ye are free;
Soon founts shall be gushing
With musical streams,
And flowers be blushing
With the bright hues of dreams,
And jewels of beauty on earth I will fling,
For nature shall bloom at the coming of Spring."

There's life in the waters,
There's light in the skies,
Spring's flower-crowned daughters
In beauty arise;
O'er earth they are flinging
Their spells of delight,
And roses are springing
From the tears of the night,
There's a charm and a glory on earth's meanest thing,
For nature blooms bright at the voice of the Spring.

MARIANNE DES HAYES.

The following story is extracted from "The Female Revolutionary Plutarch," a work published some years ago, which gives many striking portraits of the victims, and agents of the reign of terror in France, the consequences of which will long be remembered in Europe.

"Among the many other persons whose ashes repose in its vicinity were those of Marianne des Hayes. She had particularly manifested a determined resolution not to survive those dreadful scenes and the loss of every thing that made life supportable. On account of her youth, her beauty, her accomplishments, her misfortunes, and her fortitude, she had excited uncommon interest, universal compassion, and a well merited admiration.

The French Revolutionary assassins, calling themselves Republicans, had murdered in one day her grandfather and grandmother, two brothers and a sister, with her husband. She had been driven out of her paternal dwelling, which the assassins of her family seized and occupied without molestation. All these terrible disasters overtook her before she was fourteen. In vain did she look for consolation in religion, for the support of friends, or the pity of the public. The churches were all shut, the priests all banished or murdered. All who esteemed her, or only knew her parents and relatives, had shared their fate; and the calamities, which oppressed every class of society hardened the hearts of even the most tender. Selfishness, fear, or apathy, excluded all other feelings. Those who were encompassed with gibbets and executioners, with robbers and assassins, with famine, death, and desolation, cared but little for any other individuals than themselves, or rather were indifferent to every thing, even to their own existence. They all numbered their days like respite criminals, over whose head the sword of the law was suspended by a hair, and whom if threatened to strike every moment.

Thus situated, poor Marianne presented herself before these sanguinary Judges, by whose ferocity she had become a solitary, hopeless, destitute, and almost starving outcast of society. These barbarians had, after a sitting of three hours, just sentenced 30 individuals to be guillotined and 132 to be shot. They were going to dine in peace with their accomplices, tools, and prostitutes, when Marianne called out to them—"Citizens, for charity's sake, accept of one more victim! You have already despatched my grand-parents, my parents, my brothers, my sisters and relatives. Of three generations of my family, I am the only survivor! What can I do alone in the world? I detest myself in the universe. Put a period to my wretchedness. For humanity's sake condemn me to death!" It was on her knees and bathed with her tears, that she thus addressed them. Courchard, one of the judges, and the most humane of these monsters, observed that she was too young for their tribunal. "O," said she, "you have executed many much younger, why should you spare me; only tell me by what act I can merit death, I shall perpetrate it instantly!" "Well," answered President Parien, ironically, "if you call out *Vive le Roi*, your business shall be done at once, you shall soon be despatched." The Hall immediately resounded with her voice, crying out—*Vive le Roi, Vive le Roi, Vive le Roi*. "Carry her to the Guillotine with the other rebels and fanatics," said Parien to the gens d'armes. "O, how happy you make me," retorted Marianne. "God be praised! I shall no longer see or suffer from these enormities." She flew towards the scaffold, embraced the executioner, and begged him eagerly to let her die first. "I am," said she, "the most miserable being on earth, and shall be the most happy in heaven!" In half a minute her head was separated from the body, and she was a corpse.

Before she went to the tribunal, she had distributed among other distressed orphans every thing she had, even part of her wearing apparel, preserving only enough to cover her decently. According to a whole length portrait of her, exhibited at Lyons in 1796, she was rather tall and grown for her age, with blue eyes, a roman nose, fair hair, and an elegant shape. Her face if not flattered by the artist, was one of the most handsome of her sex, expressive of melancholy, but also of resignation.

QUEER DOINGS IN MEMPHIS.

We find it stated in the Gazette of that place, that for some days, Memphis has been the scene of no inconsiderable excitement. On Saturday week a certain Mrs. Smith an open and abandoned prostitute, and a violent and ungovernable woman, undertook to cowhide a highly respectable widow lady of this town, for having expressed the opinion that she harbored one of her negroes. This fiend, in the shape of a woman, followed the lady through the street, and had the latter not sought refuge in a store, the intended chastisement would probably have at least been attempted. The indignation of the community was justly excited, and there can be no doubt that the guilty wretch deserved a very high and exemplary punishment. On Saturday night a crowd of respectable gentlemen repaired to the house of Mrs. Smith for the purpose of executing some sort of vengeance, or finding certain gentlemen who were known to be on rather intimate terms with Mrs. Smith, and who were suspected of having countenanced her in the outrageous attack upon an unattended female. During the attack upon the house, one gentleman received a heavy load of shot in his thigh, which shattered the bone, and produced a wound, of which the termination is extremely doubtful—house was razed to the ground, without further accident.

On Sunday morning the lamentable accident of the preceding evening was freely spoken of, and being generally known; produced immense excitement. It was fearful to see the gathering elements of the storm. The people, however, assembled in public meeting at Johnson's tavern, and adopted resolutions approving the proceedings of the evening before, determining to place the obnoxious individuals in a boat without an oar and sent them adrift in the middle of the Mississippi; and appointing at the meeting a committee to carry the resolution into effect. The sentence was executed, and a little more than the sentence; for an individual who was not named in the meeting, but who had been heard to express a determination to defend his employer (one of the condemned) after considerable ill-treatment, was put aboard the boat, that he might do faithful service to his master. The most respectable citizens of the town were engaged in this affair. The result was indeed mild—too mild for the offenders—but the means were dangerous, and of questionable propriety.

We forbear to make further remarks at this time. We feel it our duty to say; however, that in cases of imminent danger, where the public is likely to suffer, materially by the existence of an evil which cannot be immediately removed by law, as in such case an individual might protect himself; so may and ought a community to do. But to carry the principle further than this is going back to a state of lawless violence, in which no community can long exist.

THE MURDER OF SHERIFF MITCHELL.

RANDOLPH APRIL 18. Our readers have probably noticed an advertisement in our paper, headed "Cold blooded and atrocious murder," which gives an account of the murder of DAVID L. MITCHELL, late sheriff of White county, by one Joseph W. White. A few evenings since, a man in coarse garb, carrying a gun, and upon the whole, having a very suspicious appearance, stepped into a blacksmith's shop in this place, and made some inquiries with regard to a trip which he said he was making to Texas. A gentleman present, remembering the description given in our paper of Little, arrived at the conclusion that the stranger was the murderer. He stepped to our office, and procured a No. containing the advertisement, and found that it coincided precisely with this man's appearance, except the deformity of the right hand of Little, and this had not been noticed by this gentleman. Upon returning to the smith-shop, where the fellow was sitting on a block, with his rifle across his lap, he discovered that the right hand was tied up in a handkerchief. Without reflecting on the impropriety of such a course until help could be procured, he asked the man his name—he replied that his name was Simpson; he then was asked the cause of his hand being tied up in a handkerchief, when the fellow sprung to his feet and presented his gun. Assistance being likely to be procured, the stranger gave leg-bail immediately—and although he was closely pursued by fifteen or twenty men for several miles, he made his escape, owing to the distance he gained before help could be

As he raised his gun, his hand was discovered to be deformed, and no doubt remains but that he is the identical gallowas deserving Joseph W. Little, who is now a fugitive from justice. Our citizens and the people of the surrounding country, would do well to become familiar with his description, and keep a good look out.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn that four young men from this place, who had gone out for the purpose, overtook the same fellow on yesterday morning, 8 or 10 miles below Randolph, immediately on the River. They were in a few paces of him, when he was discovered, and with drawn pistols, they demanded his surrender. He ran—two of them fired their pistols at him, and pursued him through the woods on their horses. Meeting with so many obstacles, they could not overtake him, until he reached the bluff on the river under which he secreted himself, and they never could find him.

NEWSPAPER READERS.

How endless is the variety of newspaper readers, and how hard it is to satisfy them!—Mr. A. believes shall discontinue his paper, because it contains no political news, and B. is decidedly of opinion that the same sheet dabbles too freely in the political movements of the day. C. does not take it because it is all on one side—and D. whose opinions it generally expresses, does not like it because it is not severe enough upon the opposition. E. thinks it does not pay due attention to fashionable literature, and F. cannot bear the flimsy notions of idle writers. G. will not suffer a paper to lie upon his table, which ventures an opinion against slavery—and H. never patronizes one that lacks moral courage to expose the evils of the day. I. declares he does not want a paper filled with the lodge-podge proceedings and doings of Congress and the Legislature—and J. considers that paper best which gives the greatest quantity of such reading. K. patronizes papers for the light and lively reading which they contain—and L. wonders that the press should not publish Dewey's sermons, and such other "solid matter." M. will not even read a paper that does not expose the evils of sectarianism—and N. is decidedly of the opinion that the pulpit and not the press should meddle with religious dogmas. O. likes to read police reports—and P. whose appetite is less morbid, would not have the papers in which these silly reports are printed, in his house. Q. likes anecdotes—and R. would take a paper that publishes them. S. says that murders and dreadful accidents ought not to be published in the papers—and T. complains that his miserable paper gave no account of that highway robbery last week. U. says the type is too small—and V. thinks it is too large. W. stops his paper because it contains nothing but advertisements—and all X. wants of it is to see what is for sale. Y. will not take the paper unless it is left at the door before sunrise—and Z. declares he will not pay for it, if left so early that it is stolen from his domicile before he is up. And last of all, comes the compliments of some of the ladies, who declare the paper is uninteresting, because it does not every day contain a list of marriages, just as if it were possible for the poor printers to marry people, whether they will or not.—N. Bed. Gaz.

Rich Men's Wages.—Two neighbors met, one of whom was exceedingly rich, and the other in moderate circumstances. The latter began to congratulate the first on his great possessions, and on the happiness he must enjoy; and ended by contrasting it with his own condition. "My friend," said the rich man, "let me ask you one question, would you be willing to take my property, and take the whole care of it for your board and clothing?" "No! indeed," "well, that is all I get."

The New York Star says there are more than 2,000 Mechanics out of employment at present in that city. The Journal of Commerce says that no building is planned in the city, in Brooklyn, or the neighborhood.

A lot of ground at Brooklyn, near South Ferry, which sold last fall for \$4000, was knocked off on Monday at \$1700!—N. Y. Sun.

The Post Master General has issued proposals to establish a daily Mail between Philadelphia and Halifax N. C. from Halifax to Wilmington, until the railroad is finished, (says the Norfolk Herald) there will be a line of stages; and from Wilmington to Charleston, a line of steam boats; both of which, we learn, will be ready to go into operation by the time contemplated to commence the daily arrangement of the mail.

The Bank of the State of Georgia, on Friday last, declared a Dividend of four per cent. for the last six months being, at the rate of Eight per cent per annum.

The East Boston Sugar Refinery is said to be the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world. Some idea of its extent

may be formed from the fact that sixteen tons a day are here refined. It has been in operation about six months—the work is done by experienced hands from Europe, and the article is said to be of the best quality.

There are two men living on White river bearing the names of "Drybread" and "Nosop." They cannot live very far from Mr. Starvation.

The most foolish thing in the world.—To bow before the rich till you're unable to stand straight before an honest man.

PAY THE MECHANIC—NEVER MIND THE SCARCITY.—A culpable mode of doing business among many rich men, almost always obtains, the moment there is any scarcity in the money market. When a mechanic presents his bill, they turn him off with—"Can't pay now—don't know when this pressure will end," etc.—forgetting that the amount is all important to him—either to support his family, or to enable him to get on with his business contracts. It may be more consequence to him to have his pay promptly, than to his employer to get a discount of thousands and thousands of dollars. If there is to be a pinch, let the rich capitalists squeeze one another—and not the industrious, frugal mechanic, who has no chance of defending himself against such serious injustice from overgrown nabobs.

Phil. Mirror.

GLEANINGS FROM THE FESTIVAL.

We wish we had room for lots of the good things said at the Booksellers' Festival, in New York. As it is, we will glean a few leaves scattered by the workers of the press. Among the regular toasts were these: *The Invention of Letters*.—Their author lost in obscurity, that mankind might not be led into idolatry.

Editors of the Periodical Press.—Guardians of our literature, sentinels upon the watch-tower of our liberties—they wield a power which may dethrone a monarch or elevate a people.

The Booksellers of Boston.—Their notions about books and trade, and good dinners, were amazingly cute and clever.

The Booksellers of Philadelphia.—The exchange list we now offer them—their drafts upon its contents shall meet with a liberal allowance.

Printing.—The only black art whose exercises raises man to a superior order of intelligence, and whose magic creates and destroys airy palaces of thought.

Mr. Blanchard, of the house of Carey, Lea & Co., being called upon when the Philadelphians were toasted, replied for them in the handsomest manner, and gave—

New York.—Her resources boundless, in none more so than her literature. The enterprise of her booksellers has and will continue to develop them.

From Matthew Carey.—May this enlightened and growing people continue to afford such patronage to literature as will justify liberal publishers in remunerating literary labours.

From the Columbus Sentinel.

When Nich. Biddle bought out the Insurance Bank, it was said by the advocates of the United States Bank that now money would be plenty; that every man of good credit, who could give responsible endorsers, would be accommodated, and money might be had for the asking for. Well, Nich. has bought the Bank, and crisis has come; and now, it ever, is the time to be liberal. What is the Insurance Bank doing? Throwing her wealth abroad? Not a dollar! Old Nich has given the word to contract the strings; and a contraction must ensue. He wants to sell his drafts on Europe at four eight, twelve and eighteen months, and the market must be made tight to produce the result. The only thing we hate about the matter is, that Georgians can be so duped as not to see how arrantly they are played upon.

The Natchez Courier states that the Alabama and Mississippi rail road company, against which such an outcry has been made, is perfectly solvent—that the notes presented at the bank are said to be promptly redeemed, and that there is no ground for apprehension.

The King of the French is about to despatch a vessel to St. Helena, to bring home the remains of Napoleon—the English government having consented to this step.

Louis Philippe has had a bullet-proof coach made, lined with sheet iron, the windows being so narrow that a person sitting on the back seat cannot be hit except fired at from the window.

REMARKABLE ANAGRAM.—Pilate's question to our Saviour, "What is truth?" in the Latin vulgate stands thus—Quid est veritas? These letters transposed make, Est ver qui adest. "It is the man before thee."

THE FARMER'S BANK OF CHATTAHOOCHEE.

This institution, as most of our readers have probably heard ere this, has stopped payment. We stated in our paper only a fortnight ago, that we believed the banking institutions of this city were entirely solvent, including this bank with the others of course. We now beg leave to distinctly reiterate the remark; and we do this the more cheerfully because, Mr. Calhoun, the head of the institution, being at least politically opposed to us, he may not be expected to receive any extraordinary favors at our hands. We are doing him no favor, in our opinion, in making the statement, but justice, which we hope political differences, will not prevent us from rendering to every man.

The Farmer's Bank of Chattahoochee has, if we can credit the statements of gentlemen upon whom we have reliance, been hardly dealt with.

We have said the Farmer's Bank has stopped payment, but we believe it to be entirely solvent. We might give many reasons for our opinion. In this belief too, we are backed by the citizens of Columbus very generally. As a proof, witness the number of advertisements in this day's paper to receive her bills at par.—Indeed they are now as good as any bills of the State for the purchase of goods in this place.

The character of Mr. Calhoun alone is enough in this community to give credit to the institution, and there is not a doubt here that on his return he will immediately make arrangements for paying off the bills of the bank, even to the last dollar (should it be necessary) of his private funds. It may be a consolation for him in his embarrassments, which we feel confident will be but temporary, to learn, that he has sympathies of the community of Columbus with him. Mr. Calhoun is an active, energetic, business man, and has toiled as hard as any man in this community, for his wealth and fame; and in prosecuting his own private views he has never let the public good behind him. Such a man ought to be prized in a community, and we do prize him; and many have come forward determined to receive his bills, and afford him every other facility in their admiration of his character alone, and relying altogether on his honor and integrity.

FARMER'S BANK OF CHATTAHOOCHEE.

COLUMBUS, April 26, 1837.

Those persons who may be holders of the Bills of this Institution, and those who have deposited money, are requested not hastily to dispose of their demands. Any gentleman who may feel disposed to make the examination can be readily satisfied the Bank has ample means. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes to a much larger amount than the Bank Bills and deposits; will fall due in less than sixty days. If the Bank can only be tolerably successful in making collections, this Institution will be able to pay every cent due by it in a short time. In the mean time checks from depositors will be received in payment from the maker or indorser of any note. All persons must beware the law has provided that the Bills of the Bank are good payment in discharge of the debts due the Bank. It is needless, therefore, to say they will be gladly received.

CHAS. L. BASS, Cash'r.

From the Nashville Union.

THE UNION BANK.

Mr. Editor:—The writer of this brief communication is sorry that serious apprehensions are entertained in the country for the solvency of several Banks of this city especially the U. B. It is believed that these fears are wholly groundless, and not more groundless with respect to either of these institutions than the Union Bank. The writer speaks knowingly when he states, that arrangements are in progress by which the Union Bank will be immediately enabled to afford facilities to others, as well as to relieve itself of every temporary embarrassment;—for the embarrassment of an institution wielding such credit and resources can only be temporary. The writer therefore warns and cautions his fellow citizens not to part with Union notes at a discount and to disregard the clamor of such mercenary speculators in exchange as may be interested in their depreciation. Also, to disregard any clamor raised by the debtors of the bank, who, if it should fail, would be enabled to shave its notes at a discount, and then pay their own debts with them at par value. This is the advice of a citizen who is

NO SHAYER.

FRANCE.

A heavy run had been made on the Savings' banks of Paris at Lisle. This shows popular discontent and distrust and that the poor are pinched. The army is in a very unsettled state. No less than £41,000 were drawn out of the Paris Savings Banks in three weeks, over and above the deposits in the same period. Lyons suffers severely. The woolen factories, also, have not experienced such a depression in 40 years. In Lyons 30,000 are thrown out of employ, and destitute.

A Paris Journal of Tuesday, states positively that the ministers contemplate dissolving the Chamber at the close of the session. Monier, it is again said, had made important disclosures, and that several of his accomplices are now known; but a great deal of doubt hangs over these circumstances, as his examinations are conducted in secrecy.

SPAIN.

The Anglo-Christinos (14,000 strong) moved out of Bobobia towards Hernani March 10th, intending to drive the Carlists from St. Sebastian, before proceeding to the Bidassoa. A heavy cannonading ensued, but the result is not known. The Queen's troops carried the fort Amegazna, after suffering great slaughter. The Carlist line is thus broken, and a general movement of the Queen's troops has taken place, from Pampeluna to Bilbao and the Buztan, under Sarsfield, Evans, and Espartaco. Durango, the head quarters of Don Carlos, was taken; with 500 prisoners.

On March 7th, two days previous to Espartaco's movement in the North, and his capture of Durango, his conduct was under discussion in the Cortes at Madrid, and a strong disposition to deprive him of command. Gen. Evans was talked of for the command.

SAVANNAH, April 24.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

We learn from an officer of the army who arrived here yesterday morning, from St. Augustine, in the steam packet Florida, Capt. Hebbard, that all the Chiefs, except Powell and Philip, and come in at Tampa on the 16th inst., the day our informant left the station. Philip was to have been in on the 15th. His son had been in several times. No person in the army doubted that all the Indians would come in, but many are of opinion that they would defer longer than is desirable.

Micanopy, Jumper, Cloud, et al. *et cetera* were in. Powell is considered in the words of our informant, nobody by all the Chiefs. He is only a sub-chief, it is now said, and the Indians have pledged themselves to bring him in by force, if he does not come in of his own accord.

General Jesup had issued an order to a portion of the troops to the effect, that if the Indians continued to make their cattle a pretext for not coming in, to sally forth and destroy them.

On the 15th inst. a large party of Indians was to leave Tampa, in transports for the West.

A portion of the army will probably be detained in Florida, at healthful positions, during the summer, should not all the Indians come in.

Gen. Jesup is, we are gratified to learn, indefatigable in his exertions, and stands high with the army and his command.

More Brutal Murders.—The steam packet George Washington, Capt. Knock, arrived this morning from Jacksonville, (E. F.) To Capt. Knock we are indebted for the *Courier* of Thursday last, from which we make the subjoined extracts, the first of which is painful and harrowing to the feelings of every reader.

JACKSONVILLE, April 20.

More Murder by Straggling Indians.—On the 8th inst. the house of Mr. William Clemmons, situated on the road from Alligator to Livingston's Ferry, on the Suwannee, about twenty miles from the latter place, was attacked by Indians. The inmates, consisting of Mrs. Clemmons and four children, and a little orphan lad living with Mrs. Clemmons, were murdered. Mr. C. was from home at the time this awful visitation was made upon his family. He returned on the 10th inst., the second day after the horrid transaction, and first intimation of the calamity that had befallen his wife and little ones, was the desolate appearance of his home, and then the bodies of his wife and children, fifty or more yards from the house.

* They had been shot while attempting to escape as it would seem from the position in which their bodies lay. They were unscathed. The children were shot in the head, and so near were the guns when discharged, that the heads of these unfortunate children were literally blown to pieces. And to add to the horror of the sight, and anguish of the bereaved husband and father, the body of the youngest child, a babe, was almost devoured, and the arm of the mother eaten off by hogs!

What a scene was this! What a duty, a heart-rending duty was there to be performed by the husband, the father! To collect the mutilated bodies of his wife and five children, four of them his own; and place them in a corn-house till he could go eight miles for assistance to bury the dead. Breathes the man with heart so cold, as not to sympathize with the afflicted and sufferings of East Florida!

We have not heard any thing of Gen. Hernandez at Tomoca since our last.

From Tampa Bay we hear that between ten and twelve hundred Indians are there, drawing rations—that Oscola and Philip had not come in on the 11th inst.

An order of Gen. Jesup, dated on the 5th inst. has been received, which has caused much excitement. The following is a copy:

Head quarters, Army of the South,

TAMPA BAY, April 5th, 1837.

ORDERS, NO. 79.

1st. The Commanding General has reason to believe that the interference of unprincipled white men, with the negro property of the Seminole Indians, if not immediately checked, will prevent their emigration and lead to a renewal of the war. Responsible as he is for the peace and security of the country, he will not permit such interference under any pretence whatsoever; and he therefore orders that no white men, not in the service of the United States be allowed to enter any part of the Territory between the St. Johns river and the Gulf of Mexico.

2d. The Inspector General will cause all merchants or transport vessels arriving in this harbor to be immediately examined, and the names of all individuals on board to be registered. No one will be allowed to come on shore except for the transaction of public business. Vessels from whence any individuals shall be landed contrary to this order, or on board of which spirituous liquors may be found, will be immediately sent off and shall not be employed in the public service.

3d. All negroes now at this place, the property of citizens of the U. States, will be sent to St. Marks. The Inspector General will furnish Lieutenant Vinton a list of them, with their owners, to take charge of them immediately. By order of Maj. Gen. Jesup.

(Signed) J. A. CHAMBERS, Lieut. A. D. C. & A. A. Gen'l. J. E. JOHNSON, L. & A. A. S.

There has been arrival at New Orleans from Yelasco, with dates of the 15th inst., bringing news of movements and events in Texas.

Matagorda is blockaded by the Mexican fleet.—Two Mexican brigs and two schooners anchored before Yelasco on the 4th. The Texian Secretary of the Navy was repaired to Galveston, to get the Texian vessels invincible and Brutus, ready for sea. The Texian navy is in a very wretched condition.

The American Schooner Louisiana, Bound from New Orleans to some port in Texas, was captured by three Mexican vessels off Matagorda bay, on the 5th inst. and ordered to Brassos St. Jago. Off that port she was met and liberated by the United States ship Natchez. The Mobile schooner Bonny Boat was stopped by the same Mexican vessels, but allowed to proceed. She schooner Champion was captured and sent into Brassos. The Mexican fleet had captured other American vessels.

The British armed vessel Racer brought to Yelasco, Mr. Crawford, the British Consul at Tampico, who has proceeded to Columbia, probably to open a communication with the Texian government.

There is no news of the Mexican army, the spies of the Texans report scouting parties of the enemy near Bexar.

The Texian army, about 2400 strong, well supplied, is at La Baca, under the command of General Johnson.

Dates have been received at New Orleans of the 28th ult. from the City of Mexico and much later from Tampico, Matagorda and Vera Cruz.

There is no political intelligence of much moment.—The Mexican army at Matamoros, is represented to be in a most deplorable condition, and very discontented.

SANTA ANNA is said to be playing a very cunning game for restoration to power, and with every prospect of success.

The French Fleet, composed of a frigate and three brigs, has arrived before Vera Cruz, to demand the reparation required of the Mexican Government by France.

An English ship of war, has arrived before Matamoros, with dispatches.

These arrivals at New Orleans, brought \$570,000 in specie.

WILD ORANGE GROVES.—Nothing can be more gladdening to the traveller when passing through the uninhabited woods of East Florida, than the wild orange groves which he sometimes meets with. As I approached them, the rich perfumes of the blossom, the golden hue of the fruit, that hung on every twig, and lay scattered on the ground, and the deep green of the glossy leaves, never failed to produce the most pleasing effect upon the mind. Not a branch has suffered from the pruning knife, the graceful form of the tree retains the elegance it received from nature. Raising their tops into the open air, they allow the uppermost blossoms and fruits to receive the unbroken rays of the sun, which one might be tempted to think are conveyed from flower to flower, and from fruit to fruit, so rich and balmy are all. The pulp of these fruits quenches your thirst at once, and the very air you breathe in such a place refreshes and reinvigorates you. I have passed through a grove of these orange trees full a mile in extent. Their occurrence is a sure indication of good land, which in the southeastern portion of that country is rather scarce. The Seminole Indians and poorer squatters feed their horses on oranges, which those animals eat with much relish.

EPIGRAM.

On reading that a lock of Gen. Washington's hair had been presented to Lord J. Russell. McGee sent Lord Johnny a present more rare, No less than a lock of fam'd Washington's hair! His lordship would thank him much more for his pains. Had the gift been a portion of Washington's brains! Off hair the whig lord sports a crop quite luxurious! But of brains the supply is both scanty and spurious!

Public Meeting in Mobile.

MOBILE, April 24.

A numerous meeting of the citizens of this place have, as will be seen by the proceedings which follow, decided to call upon the Governor for an extra meeting of the legislature, to devise some mode of alleviating the pressure of the present pecuniary crisis.

A meeting of the citizens of Mobile, friendly to the call of the Legislature forthwith by the Governor, was held on the 22d inst. at the Court House, pursuant to public notice. The meeting was organized by calling Judge Goldthwaite to the chair, assisted by Judges Lipscomb and Safford as Vice Presidents, and appointed John F. Pagles as Secretary. Col. J. B. Hagan submitted the following resolutions, which were read, discussed, and on motion severally taken up and adopted.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Meeting that an immediate convention of the Legislature would have the happiest effect upon the general prosperity of the people of this State.

Resolved, That it is the decided and solemn opinion of this Meeting, that any attempt on the part of the Legislature, or any member thereof, to bring forward or sustain any project or law, tending in any manner to impair the obligation of contracts, would destroy the character, dignity and high standing of the State of Alabama, and prove destructive to the best interests of every portion of the State, and should meet the determined opposition of every lover of his country, as it does of this Meeting.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is, hereby earnestly requested to step forward, in behalf of the people, & issue his proclamation, convening the Legislature at as early a day as the Constitution will admit, and submit for their consideration and adoption, the project of a law for the relief of the people under the present commercial embarrassments, based on the issue of State Bonds, bearing an interest of six per cent, payable semi-annually, and redeemable in twenty years, or by authorizing the several Banks to issue Post Notes, at twelve months, receivable in payment of debts, or of the suspended debt, under protest.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is, hereby earnestly requested to visit this city as soon as his personal and official duties will admit.

Resolved, That a committee of four be forthwith appointed to repair to Tuscaloosa and present the foregoing Resolutions to his excellency the Governor, and explain more fully the object of the Meeting in a call of the Legislature, and in behalf of the citizens of Mobile, to invite his excellency to visit this city before the meeting of the Legislature.

[The committee consists of, Abner S. Lipscomb, John F. Pagles, S. V. V. Schuyler and Martin A. Lea.]

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in each of the city papers, and also forward a copy to the Executive forthwith. When the meeting then adjourned.

HENRY GOLDTHWAITE, Pres't.

JOHN F. PAGLES, Sec'y.

From the Mobile Register.

These resolutions call upon the Governor, not only to convene the Legislature, but to propose a law. The responsibility in both cases is great, in the latter peculiarly embarrassing and delicate. He will not however shrink from either, and it especially becomes those who place him in that position, to aid him by the best counsels of experience and knowledge. Party distinctions ought to be, and we believe are, nearly obliterated among us, when we come to confer on such a topic. This good feeling will, we trust, continue; and that it may not be checked, we hope never to hear again, the political opponents of Governor CLAY taking credit for peculiar magnanimity in consenting to join in the request for his official action. The times require, what we are glad to see, a union of all for the common good.

The resolutions, it will be seen, proposing alternative measures, for the Governor's consideration—the issue of State Bonds; or grant of authority to the State Bank and Branches, to issue twelve month post notes, receivable in payment for debts; or suspended debts under protest.

The post-note plan is, we think a bad one. A more astute measure upon the Banks, could scarcely be devised. It is not necessary to siew this by a minute examination of its mode of operation, for every one acquainted with Banking operations must see at a glance, that such issues would turn upon the Banks in such a form, would soon exhaust their active capital. The power of the Bank to discount must even be annihilated, if their whole current and suspended debts be made payable in this currency, the specie in their vaults would be drawn out, and nothing available left for themselves or their customers.

The other plan of issuing State Bonds, seems founded upon a truer view of the nature of the crisis and the practicable remedy. One plan, different from that named generally in the resolution, has been furnished for publication, and will be found elsewhere in this paper. Our own notions, differ from both; with proper difference, we throw out hints of what seems to us proper features of a plan, that might be safely adopted by the State, and would accomplish the object of facilitating both debtor and creditor. These are:

To issue State Bonds to the amount of eight millions of dollars, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent, payable semi-annually, and redeemable in annual instalments of 20 per cent.

To apportion these bonds among the State Bank and Branches, to be loaned out on bond and mortgage, upon unincumbered real estate of twice the amount duly appraised, at an interest of 8 per cent; the loans to be reduced 25 per cent, on the 15th of March next, and 25 per cent on the original sum annually, there after. The Banks loaning these Bonds are required to manage the payments of interests and the annual instalments.

The bonds and mortgages which the Banks take from the borrowers, are to be so drawn up as to operate as a confession of judgment in default of payments, with power to have immediate execution in default of payment, of any instalments the execution to issue on giving days notice to the debtor.

The advantages we think presented by the plan, are chiefly these:

It will give all the relief which any bonds can give principally to the planting interests, directly. Their unpaid debts to the merchants are the sources of much commercial distress of this city.

It gives the planter the best means for deferring his debts satisfactorily to his creditor, so that his crops may gradually work him out of debt; and the arrangement of the payments makes the State safe in her interposition.

The pre-emptory final clause, giving the State the summary remedy for default, gives the bonds a higher security. Twenty-five per cent annually upon a debt that is equal to half the estimated value of the debtor's property, is not a large demand as a consideration for postponing the collection of a debt otherwise collectable by law immediately. The requisition will operate too,

as a perpetual restraint upon extravagance, a perpetual admonition to industry and economy. Another recommendation of this plan, is the decline of things to the level at which must ultimately arrive. Loans are only upon the security of property at the present rate. Other advantages might be named, our space forbids an enlargement on the subject, and we leave these hints for the consideration of the public.

From the Tuscaloosa Flag, Extra, May 1st, 1837.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE MOBILE—CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMITTEE WITH THE GOVERNOR. Our neighbors of Mobile appear to suffer from the effects of the pressure, than any portion of the Union. On the 22d ult. they held a meeting, for the purpose of requesting the Governor to convene an extra session of the Legislature, and appointed a committee to wait on his excellency, and explain more fully than has been done in their proceedings, the object of the meeting in asking for a call of the Legislature, the Governor to visit that city. The committee arrived here on Saturday evening last, and stayed yesterday, accompanied by his excellency. We give below the proceedings of the meeting and correspondence between Gov. Clay and committee. We would infer from the Governor's letter, that he, very justly, considers himself authorized to adopt the novel and important measure recommended, unless fully assured that the wish of the majority of the people.

To His Excellency C. C. Clay: The undersigned were appointed a committee to convey to your excellency the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Mobile, and to invite you to visit our city, duty we very cheerfully perform, and beg your attention to the enclosed resolutions.

Very respectfully,
Your O't, &c.
ABNER S. LIPSCOMB,
JOHN F. PAGLES,
S. V. V. SCHUYLER,
MARTIN A. LEA.
Tuscaloosa, April 29th, 1837.

Answer of the Governor.

Tuscaloosa, May 1st, 1837.
Gentlemen—I have had the honor to receive your note including the proceedings of a meeting held in the city of Mobile on the 22nd ult. inviting me, pursuant to a resolution of that meeting, to visit your city.

I perceive, from the proceedings, the principal object of the meeting alluded to, was to induce a call of the Legislature at as early a day as practicable, with a view to obtain the enactment of a law for the relief of the people, under the present commercial embarrassments. I shall do myself but justice, when I assure you that no citizen of the State regrets more deeply, or sympathizes more sincerely with those involved in the existing commercial embarrassments, and distress which but too obviously pervade almost our whole country; nor would any one more cheerfully and promptly, "step forward in behalf of the people" to accomplish any mode of relief which I could deem practicable, compatible with the constitution, and consistent with the interests, honor and good faith of the State.

As the constitution requires the Legislature to meet annually, the power of the executive to convene the General Assembly, is very properly limited to "extraordinary occasions." Such occasions may perhaps occur as to render the exercise of this power because a question of expediency, to be determined by the indications of public sentiment. If satisfied that a majority of the people of the State desired an extraordinary meeting of the Legislature, whatever might be my own opinion of the expediency of such course, I should feel bound to convene them.

Up to the present moment, besides that which you represent, I have seen the proceedings of but one public meeting (held at Wetumpka,) I have heard of but one other (held in August, advising a call of the Legislature; nor have I received a single petition in favor of that measure. I am uninformed of the sentiments or wishes of all the balance of the State. This may probably be owing to the fact that the question is new, and has been so recently agitated. The proceedings of the meeting in Mobile have not, even reached this place through the newspapers, by the ordinary mail conveyance. Doubtless, when they have been seen and read in other parts of the State, they will call forth either concurrence or dissenting views.

Under such circumstances, I am of opinion, it would be premature to convene the Legislature forthwith. All must agree that it would be worse than useless for them to meet and separate without the adoption of any measure of the expediency proposed; and no other important subject of deliberation is suggested.

It is with pleasure I avail myself of this occasion to express my cordial and unequivocal concurrence in the opinion declared by the meeting in their second resolution—that "any project of law tending in any manner to impair the obligation of contracts, would destroy the character, dignity and high standing of Alabama, prove destructive to the best interests of every portion of the State, and should meet the determined opposition of every lover of his country." Any measure of that description would not only violate the constitution, but be fatal to the credit of our State and her citizens abroad; and destroy confidence among ourselves. The want of confidence is the source of much of our present embarrassment, and any system of "relief measures," usually denominated "stop laws," "replevin laws," &c. would, in my opinion, aggravate the evils, rather than relieve them. And I am proud of the assurance that of honest, intelligent and high-minded citizens, in the midst of pressure, and difficulties, almost with a united voice, repudiate all such expedients.

Believing that my absence from the seat of Government for a few days will not now be injurious to the public safety or welfare, I with pleasure accept your invitation in behalf of the meeting to visit your city; in the expectation it may enable me to better understand and appreciate the wants and interests of a portion of my constituents, from my first entrance into public life.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your most O't serv't.

C. C. CLAY.
Messrs. A. S. Lipscomb,
John F. Pagles,
S. V. V. Schuyler,
Martin A. Lea,
Pres't.

FOR PRINTING.
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH
AT THIS OFFICE.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MAY 18, 1837.

We are authorized to announce Hon. REUBEN CHAPMAN, as a candidate for the next Congress of the United States.

ability of a call session of the Legislature is daily becoming more strong, which is a reference to the resolutions adopted at a meeting convened in Mobile on the 24th. A reply of the Governor to the Committee present them. A meeting, having a similar view to the one in Mobile, was to have been held in Huntsville on Wednesday the 10th inst. The editor of the Democrat, in his paper of the 10th inst. has been found a dissenting voice to the convention of the Legislature. We are to see a disposition prevailing among the Legislature, where the distress is greater, than in any other portion of the State, to oppose a convention of the Legislature, any form of stop laws, or laws impairing the force of contracts, and also to see this sentiment responded to by the Governor.

We received the first number of the *Mobile Register*, a weekly newspaper, devoted to Religion, Education, Literature, and general intelligence. The objects which it is the editor's design to pursue by the publication are commendable and worthy of the first number, we have no doubt that it will appear on the 1st of June. The following, though true picture of the present state of the Union, we extract from the number before us.

Such universal pecuniary embarrassments now exist throughout our country, in all its parts, as never before known. The effect upon our most manfully obvious. Men's visages are on their streets, they look perplexed and peevish. They stand still at half their height. Contracts are null and void by tacit agreement. Our streets are filled with goods, but empty of purchasers. Every auction bell has almost ceased to annoy us. Our wharves are clear; our drays are empty; and our steamboats return from the cities as they go out. Families and day-laborers, mechanics and merchants are leaving the city.

We hope that behind these apparent evils is concealed a blessing for the community. Our present distress will check our pride—will discipline our extravagance—will dissipate our dreams of princely mansions, and bring us back to the sober duties and honest economies of life. Like the nation suffered by a skillful physician, it may be better off beyond endurance, and may seem for a time to be given the mortal maladies of our nature, and as we receive the case, to make men wiser instead of more ignorant.

Let us look back upon the course of things for the time past, how strange and fearful does it seem! Last year was distinguished by an unprecedented deluge throughout our land. Scarcely an individual was who did not assume the sable weeds in memory of departed friends. And in some parts of our country, the winter brought with it a mixture of darkness and cold. The very spring has seemed loth to reveal itself in its leafy green robes, and its fragrant air. And now has come a destroying spirit upon commercial and pecuniary interests. Yet who can say that the catalogue of our misfortunes shall end here? That the elements, grown more disturbed, not astonished us with earthquakes? That the seasons more irregular, may not blast our crops, or that the sun, and that famine itself may not cross our land and spread its dark wings over the length and breadth of our land? We know of no very particular reason for expecting such events; but it has recently occurred to us within a few months past, they may possibly occur.

While we are reminded by our present sufferings, that the Lord reigneth—that we are rich only in—let us be safe only under His protection. Let the lessons of His providence induce us to study grace.

was rumored here a few days since, that the Legislature of Mississippi had passed a stop law for three years; but later information contradicts this report, and that the Banks have been authorized to issue notes at nine and twelve months, and that they have been a legal tender, which amounts to nearly the same thing, as their circulation will doubtless be confined to their own State. Suppose the expectations of those men in Mississippi who are now so largely indebted had been realized, into whose pockets would the profits of their speculations have went? Why, in their own, is the ready reply. Well, suppose them to be disappointed, and to have contracted an immensely beyond their ability to pay, without a cent of property, which is in reality the case; who is to suffer? Probably the Legislature of Mississippi will say their creditors, but even-handed justice will tell a different tale. Unfortunately, in most cases, the interference by the Legislature, in the passage of stop laws, or by making uncurrent money a lawful tender, the interest of the creditor is too much overruled in the anxiety to extend relief to the debtor, remembering that nine tenths of the men who are indebted have as much owing to them as they owe, and any law designed to relieve them in the payment of their debts, will also prevent them from collecting their debts.

It will be seen by a communication from the Nashville Union, signed "No Shaver," and the statement of the Cashier of the Farmer's Bank of Chattanooga, both of which are published in this paper, that the reports current here a short time since, with respect to the Union Bank of Tennessee and the Charlotte Bank, were false, at least to some extent. It could be well for the people not to place too much reliance on vague reports about broken Banks, during the prevalence of the present panic, as many such reports may be started for speculating and fraudulent purposes.

It is amusing to see some of the comparisons made writers on the subject of the present pressure on the Banking system. One class of writers who

believe the pressure has been occasioned by bank issues and speculation, compare the cry for more banks to the man who has been drunk, calling for more potent spirits. While others using the same argument for a different purpose, contend that as bank paper has been extremely plenty to some time past, it is necessary to continue its use to "taper off." This tapering off, reminds us of a man who said "he had of ten heard of people's tapering off; but for his part when he wished to get sober he always had to make a blunt of it; for so sure as he attempted to taper off, he made the tapering end the biggest," and over issues of bank paper once admitted as the cause of the present pressure, a resort to more banks as a means of relief, we have no doubt would be attended with a like result.

The editor of the Athens Courier, in his paper of May 5th, seems to be surprised at, and not properly understand the meaning and intention of some remarks made by us in our paper of 20th March, on the subject of a public meeting in Wetumpka, the proceedings of which were published in our paper of the same date. As the remarks of the editor do not appear to be spiced with any ill-natured feeling towards his "old friend and acquaintance," as he has been pleased to call us, we will endeavor to relieve his mind from any mistaken or unpleasant impressions with regard to the remarks alluded to. In the first place in commenting on that part of our remarks where we expressed it as our opinion "that a meeting of like character ought to be held in this section of the State," he seems to have taken it for granted, that because we were in favor of a meeting of like character being held, we were also in favor of resolutions of like character being adopted, which was by no means a fair inference. Indeed, we gave as a reason for calling such a meeting, which we considered entirely sufficient in the absence of all others, "the possibility that a new system of legislation might grow out of the present embarrassed condition of the country." If the people in this section of the State were opposed to the abrogation of any part of the State constitution, the establishment of more banks, &c. which at the time we believed they were, we wished their voice to be heard; and had sufficient confidence in their intelligence to believe they would act in that way which would most promote their own interests. We also believed in the truth of the wise man's saying, that "in the multitude of counselors there is safety;" for these reasons we preferred the call of a public meeting to the expression of any positive opinion of our own.

The editor asks, "would our Republican friend join in with the Bank monopolists in an unholy crusade against the Constitution and best interests of his adopted State?" Surely we would not; and if such a construction could be put upon any part of our remarks, it would do violence to our motives.

JACKSONVILLE, May 12, 1837.
At a meeting of the citizens of our village, its vicinity and gentlemen of the Bar of Benton and neighboring counties, Col. J. Lowry was called to the chair, and J. B. Watts Esq. appointed Secretary. Judge Baylor was called on to discuss the objects of the meeting, which he did in a very lucid and interesting manner—portraying the false value of merchantable commodity during the prevalence of a large paper currency. Judge Baylor was succeeded by Charles Lewis, Esq. who maintained with much ability the contrary opinion. His remarks were clear, pointed, and appropriate. Maj. T. M. Likens made some appropriate remarks and introduced some resolutions in favor of a call of the Legislature, which were superseded by the following from Maj. Houston:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that there can be no legal interference by the Legislature; therefore

Resolved, That we recommend the Governor of the State not to convene the Legislature until its annual session.

At the meeting, Mr. Martin, Esq. addressed the meeting at some length in favor of the foregoing resolutions, after which the vote of the meeting was taken and they were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Col. Bugby, the proceedings of the meeting were directed to be signed by the Chairman, and countersigned by the Secretary and published.

JOHN LOWRY, Chm.
J. B. WATTS, Secy.

The following project of a law was submitted to the consideration of the meeting held at the Court House on Saturday last, by Col. John B. Hogan.

1st. Convene the Legislature and pass a law authorizing the Governor to issue from six to nine millions of State Bonds, bearing an annual interest of 6 per cent. to be paid semi-annually, redeemable in 20 years. The bonds to be accompanied with coupons and printed on fine paper.

2nd. The bonds to be issued in sums not less than \$500 or \$1000, not more than \$5,000, each. Those bonds to be equally divided among the State Banks and different Branch Banks, in proportion to the respective capitals of each Bank.

3rd. The Banks to be authorized by law to discount good paper at the present rate of interest, and in payment to issue these Bonds at their par value, exclusive of any interest that may have accrued before those issues.

4th. Each Bank to keep a correct register of the Bonds received and issued, to pay punctually semi-annually the interest on the same, on the presentation of the coupon. To provide a sinking fund out of the proceeds of the Bonds for their redemption at the expiration of the 20 years. To have the name of the bank and place where it is located, inscribed on the face of the Bonds. Also, each Bond to be countersigned by the President and Cashier of the Bank that issues them, to enable the holder to know where he is to receive the interest, and finally to look for their redemption.

5th. To authorize the Governor to subscribe for the two-fifths of the stock reserved for the State, in the Planters' and Merchants' Bank, and issue similar Bonds for the same; and also, to authorize said Bank

to discount on the same, in the same manner that the State institutions may do.
Also, to authorize the Branch Bank at Mobile to discount on the Bonds now on hand and now unsold of the last issue.
Mobile R. G.

The Nashville Banner of the 1st June contains a long article, the object of which is, to show that the banks in the south and south-west must either "suspend specie payments or oppress and ruin the country." Then, it is in the power of the banks to oppress and ruin the country? Why permit these agents of oppression and ruin to exist? Oh, let them exist for the benefit of gloved gentlemen who are too pretty-faced and delicate to work for an honest living. The banks will afford them fine speculations, though in the end they "oppress and ruin the country." People beware of these banks—they have been likened to the hundred-headed offspring of Typhon, who guarded the golden apples of the Hesperides.

Athens Courier.
(Correspondence of the Mercantile Advertiser.)
NEW ORLEANS, April 25, 1837.
Tuesday, 10 A. M.

Another large failure—the lion of the Cotton Monopolists—Burke, Watt & Co. Mr. Burke, you may know, is President of the Union Bank here. Rumour says, he failed for 20 millions. It can scarcely be so much though the amount is tremendous. Many smaller houses will fall in consequence, both here and in Natchez.

If all the present crop of Cotton here and in the Country were sold for ten cents cash, it would not pay half the debt into which these speculators have plunged themselves and the people.

Produce of all kinds is falling rapidly. For cash in large parcels, Flour may be had for \$5.50—Lard 6 cents—Mess Pork, \$12—Sugar, 5 cents—Coffee, 9 a 12 cents and so of all other articles.

The St. Louis steamboats will all lay up on their return, so little business have they to do. Many of them have been seized for debt, as well as those belonging to Nashville and Louisville. A merchant yesterday to whom was consigned a cargo of Pork, refused to pay the freight thereon, \$2100—he paid on account \$500, and offered to give up the Pork if the money was refunded. Such things will convince you of the scarcity of money.

The news of the Mexican squadron you have already.

Nothing else of moment to communicate, except that the Banks are offering and paying 2 1/2 per cent for specie. The currency take the notes, say of one of them, and drain out the specie, and sell it to the same Bank for the premium. Large dealings have occurred in this way. Thus have the Banks become the fleeced.

Yours, &c.

A CARD.
There are rumors in circulation in relation to the affairs of the Bank of Yeatman, Woods, & Co., which are calculated greatly to alarm and mislead those who hold our paper. We expect in a short time to make a public statement of our condition, which will show to those interested, that they ought not to submit to any sacrifice on our notes or other liabilities. We cannot at present state with accuracy the amount of liabilities, but state them in round numbers at One Million—for which we can exhibit means, to the amount of Two Millions Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.
YEATMAN, WOODS, & CO.
April 28, 1837.

We were furnished with the following communication just before our paper went to press.

PUBLIC INTEREST.
At our last Circuit Court, a man who for several years has been strolling through the country, stealing, was convicted for breaking a house of Arnold and Cox and taking therefrom nine hundred dollars in cash. It is ascertained that he taught school in Hamilton county, Tennessee, where he passed by the name of Patrick H. Bartlett. He passed here by the name of Henry Stuart. For the crime committed here, he was sentenced by the court to stand in the pillory one hour in each day for three days, and on the fourth day, receive 39 lashes on his bare back. He will perhaps attempt to impose himself on others as he has heretofore done, as a physician. He is a man of dark complexion, dark hair and eyes, slender built, and quite intelligent, plays well on the flute. He lived at this place several months previous to committing the theft, and did not attempt to do anything for a living. The public is cautioned against him as he is perhaps as notorious a rascal as ever lived in the United States, and no doubt one of Mr. Bartlett's clan.

INVITATION TO TRADE.
THE Subscriber would tender his sincere thanks to a liberal community for the patronage he has already received, & would therefore confidently solicit the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen, to examine his new arrival of Merchandise, fresh from the Cities, consisting of

Dry Goods.
Staple, Fancy, Clothing, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c.
Hardware & Cutlery.
Sickles, Wagon Cards, Bells, Brass Kettles, Spurs, Bridle Bits, Halter Chains, Chisels, Rasps, Files, Patent Butty, &c. &c.

Saddlery, Medicines, Shoes and Boots, Fine China Ware, Tuscan & Fir Bonnets Sugar & Coffee, Hats and Caps, Tobacco & Candles, Powder & Shot, Guns, &c. &c.
With many articles well adapted to the wants of the community, all of which I will sell on liberal terms for cash, or to punctual dealers on time.
J. M. MITCHELL.
Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office.

Planter's Hotel.
WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama.
J. D. HYNPHREYVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the House recently occupied by L. J. Bradford, Esq., and fitted it up for the reception of Company, either transient or permanent. As his Larder will always be stored with the best the market affords, and his Stables with plenty of provender, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
March 30, 1837.—3m.

The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Register, will publish the above notice 3 months, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

NOTICE.
The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately settled in Jacksonville, and is now carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.
On the south-east corner of the square, opposite Judge Pendleton's Hotel. He pledges himself to keep on hand the latest and most approved Fashions of the North and East, and will shortly be able to wait on his customers at the shortest notice. He has likewise in the front room of his shop, a number of articles for sale consisting of

FAMILY GROCERIES.
Viz: Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Tobacco, Raisins, &c. &c.
THOMAS FAYETTE.
March 23, 1836.—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE undersigned will offer for sale on the 15th of July, next at his residence

A Tract of Land containing fifty or sixty acres, twelve of which are cleared and fit for cultivation. The place is well improved, lying on Cane Creek, on the road from Mallory's Mill to Robinson's bridge, 4 1/2 miles from Mallory's Mill.

At the same time and place he will sell all his stock, consisting of CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit until the first of November next will be given—the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
GEORGE W. BAGBY.
March 11th, 1837.—ns—6t.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Having located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.
April 27, 1837.—tf.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by Edmund Berry, living on Muskadine Creek, a SORE REEL HORSE MULE, four years old, and appraised to forty dollars before John G. Watkins, Esq. May 6, 1837.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.
May 11, 1837.—3t.

BOTANIC DOCTOR.
JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, offers his services to the people of Jacksonville and Benton county, to practice medicine on the

He has put himself to considerable trouble to become fully acquainted with the Thompsonian System of medicine—having spent considerable time with the agency at Louisville, Kentucky, where he had every opportunity of seeing the proper treatment of various diseases, as well as a thorough acquaintance with the medicines, and the compounding or mixing the same. With these advantages, as well as that of practicing more or less for the last five years, in different climates, in addition to his general success in the treatment of various diseases, he feels confident he can give general satisfaction to all who may be disposed to make a trial of vegetable medicines; (for no minerals will be used;) being well satisfied that all forms of disease that can be cured by any system of medicine may be cured by this, and many have been cured by this that have been pronounced incurable by the mineral practice, and without any of the evils that often follow the use of Calomel. He would therefore recommend to all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, Asthma, Consumption, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, and all chronic diseases or breast complaints, as well as all other forms of disease, to make an early application, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Relief is generally given and perfect cures have been performed, when little expectation of a recovery remained.

He has now on hand a good assortment of Medicines, and has sent on to the North for a general supply of genuine medicines, he will be able to attend promptly, to any call, without laboring under the difficulty that many do, (the want of proper medicines.)

His residence is in the south-western part of the town of Jacksonville, where he may always be found unless necessarily absent. Many certificates might be produced from the most respectable part of the community to show the efficacy of the medicine, and his general success in using the same, but they are deemed unnecessary.
Feb. 11, 1837.—n4tf.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Having settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

A FEW COPIES OF GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.

TO PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS.
THE Subscribers have just connected their new Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond; Pearl; No. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1 2 & 3; Agate on Nonparel body; Nonparel, Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Minion, Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Brevier on Bourgeois body; Brevier on Long Primer body; Bourgeois on Brevier body; Bourgeois Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Bourgeois on Long Primer body; Long Primer Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Long Primer on Small Pica body; Small Pica, Nos. 1 & 2; Pica on Small Pica body; Pica Nos. 1 2 & 3; Pica on English body; English No. 1 & 2; Great Primer; Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Cannon; Five lines Pica to twenty, 5, 7, 9 & 10 lines Pica ornamental; 6, 7, 9, 12 & 15 lines Pica shaded; 8, 10, 12 & 16 lines Antique shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers from Pearl to seven line Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of card borders; near two hundred thousand metal ornaments; brass rule; leads of various thickness; Astronomical, Mathematical, and physical signs; metal braces and dashes three to thirty ems long. Diamond and Nonparel music of various kinds; Great Primer and double Pica scripts on inclined body; Antiques; light and heavy two line letters, full face roman and italics; Nonparel, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Small Pica; Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Pica and other blacks, Nonparel, Minion, and Brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments; calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order; together with every other article made use of in the printing business, all of which can be furnished at short notice, at as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

CONNER & COOKE,
Corner of Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y.
Proprietors of newspapers printed in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement—times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any Type cast at our Foundry, provided they take twice their amount of bill in type.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Jacksonville Republican.
Circumstances having rendered it impracticable to continue the publication of the "Jacksonville Register," the undersigned has determined to continue the business in this place, by publishing a Political and Miscellaneous Newspaper of the above title; designed to meet the wants, and advocate and sustain the growing interests of the people of this section of country.

A candid avowal of the future political course of the paper now proposed, will of course be expected by those disposed to patronize it, and from this avowal the publisher feels no disposition to shrink; but as the present is the closing scene of one administration, and the commencement of a new one is near at hand, a brief sketch of his past political principles, will perhaps be a sufficient index to the future. To the leading measures of the present administration he has been uniformly friendly, and voted for the present Chief Magistrate at the only election in which his age entitled him to a vote. At the last Presidential election, he voted for Martin Van Buren, under an honest conviction, that he would not disappoint the expectations he had given his friends reason to entertain; and that he would administer the government upon those republican principles, under which our country has arrived at the present unprecedented state of prosperity. Should these expectations prove to be well founded, he will at all times take pleasure in manifesting his approval of the administration.

With respect to State policy, this paper will, upon all suitable occasions, advocate the important interests of education and internal improvement, and such other topics as may from time to time be proposed, calculated to advance the happiness and prosperity of the State.

Temperate and well written communications, favoring any political doctrine, will be cheerfully inserted in the paper; at the same time its columns will be vigilantly guarded against personal invective and abuse. A portion of its columns will be occupied with the news of the day, both foreign and domestic; Agricultural and Commercial information; Essays on literary, scientific, and moral subjects; biographical and historical sketches; the latest improvements in the mechanic arts; and in short, whatever can be procured and published, calculated to amuse, interest or instruct.

The publisher is sensible of the difficulties to be encountered in an undertaking in which he must endeavor to please such a variety of tastes as is to be found in any community, and also his having to rely more on his long practical experience in the printing business, than any uncommon advantages either of talent or education. He hopes, however, that this experience, together with an untiring zeal to promote all the great interests of society, according to his best judgment and ability, will insure him that liberal patronage, which is certainly the individual interest of every good citizen to afford, to a respectable and well conducted printing establishment.

J. F. GRANT.

CONDITIONS.
The JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, will be published every Thursday, on a large imperial sheet, good paper, at Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance.

BLANKS
Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.
Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1837.

NO. 19.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY J. F. GRANT.

0 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the
subscription received for less than one year
in advance; and no subscription discount
arrangements are paid, unless at the option
of the subscriber.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the
first week, and 50 cents for each subsequent week.
Advertisements of 24 or more lines, over 24 as three, &c.
Advertisements of 48 or more lines, over 48 as three, &c.
Advertisements of 96 or more lines, over 96 as three, &c.
Advertisements of 192 or more lines, over 192 as three, &c.
Advertisements of 384 or more lines, over 384 as three, &c.
Advertisements of 768 or more lines, over 768 as three, &c.
Advertisements of 1536 or more lines, over 1536 as three, &c.
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Advertisements of 12288 or more lines, over 12288 as three, &c.
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Advertisements of 50331648 or more lines, over 50331648 as three, &c.
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Advertisements of 1610612736 or more lines, over 1610612736 as three, &c.
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Advertisements of 12884901888 or more lines, over 12884901888 as three, &c.
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lieve an injury resulting from the unlawful intermeddling of his processor; more especially as the injury itself is open to serious doubts.

In conclusion, it may fairly be charged that a vast portion of the evils of the present time, resulting as they do from a diseased state of public opinion, with respect to values, lays at the door of those who by falsely imputing the symptoms to inoperative causes, have blinded themselves and the public to this corroding cancer, until the whole fabric of traffic is rotten to the core.

CINCINNATI, April 24. MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR—BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

An individual of this city was arraigned before Squire Doty on Saturday last, upon the charge of having decoyed, under false pretences, a respectable and interesting young female into an obscure and dark room, with intentions of the most revolting character. We have seldom heard of so brutal an outrage, or one which was better calculated to excite the indignation of a christian community. The testimony against the defendant was not sufficiently strong to justify the magistrate in committing the defendant to prison; yet there was no little apprehension that the people who had been attracted to the office by the extraordinary nature of the case would inflict upon him summary chastisement. We are happy to state, however, that no violence was attempted.

The unfortunate victim of this diabolical outrage, is said to have lost her reason since her escape, and is now a wretched maniac. She sustained, according to the testimony of most respectable witnesses, a most exemplary character, and is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. The following particulars of her abduction, confinement and escape, were derived from her before she became deranged in mind.

On her return home from singing school, which she was in the habit of attending twice a week, she was accosted by a man on 5th street, who enquired if her name was not Miss—. She answered yes. He stated that her brother lay at the point of death, and that he had been sent expressly to convey her to his bed side; she thoughtlessly accompanied him. He conducted her to a house in an obscure street, and showed her into a dark room, and locked the door. The room was kept dark during her confinement, which was upwards of two weeks, during which time she was threatened and treated with considerable violence by the monster who had her in his custody. She could not recognize the countenance of the man who visited her. But there was a woman who was in the habit of going into her room, whom she thinks she should know if she were to see her again, as she upon one occasion carried a candle with her into the room.

On the night of her escape the door had been unlocked, whether by accident or design she was unable to say. Her narrative is corroborated by the testimony of the lady with whom she resided; who represents that a man called at her house on the evening of her abduction and enquired for Miss A—and who stated that her brother was dangerously ill.—Upon being told that she was at singing school he answered that he would go for her. There is much mystery involved in this affair, and we hope that no pains or exertions will be omitted to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators of so foul an act, to justice. We shall endeavor to obtain the proceedings of the examination for publication.—*Rep.*

WEDNESDAY, April 26.
POLICE.

Monday was a day of universal excitement at the Mayors Office of this city.

For weeks past our city has been infested with a gang of depraved wretches in human form, who were in the habit of prowling about the city and availing themselves of every opportunity to insult and frighten respectable females. On Saturday last, one of the scoundrels, who calls himself HENRY JONES, was detected in the act of insulting, by his indecencies, some school girls, and was arrested and committed to jail. On Monday morning his trial came on before his honor the Mayor. At an early hour the office was crowded to excess, and an unusual degree of excitement was observable, and elicited fears of an attempt on the part of the populace, to take the laws into their own hands, and inflict some severe personal chastisement upon the prisoner. It was proved upon his trial that he had been practicing his indecencies for several weeks, and that upon several occasions his conduct to females amounted to almost personal violence. The Mayor adjudged him guilty upon six charges of indecent conduct, upon each of which he was fined \$20: the extent of the law; and remanded him back to prison on a charge of still more serious character: "An attempt at rape." Jones is a genteel looking man, about five feet seven inches high, and is said to be intelligent. There were found upon his person when arrested, a bunch of skeleton keys, about a dozen in number, from which, inasmuch as he could give no satisfactory account of himself, it is fair to presume that the practices for which he was arrested, are not the only habits of infamy and moral degradation of which he has been guilty.

THE ABDUCTION CASE—ALMOST A RIOT!

Great as was the excitement at the May-

or's Office on Monday morning, occasioned by the trial of the above novel and disgusting case, it was trifling compared with that which attended the examination and trial, in the afternoon, of four individuals, who were arrested and arraigned before the Mayor, on the charge of having abducted and confined the young woman, the particulars of whose case were given in Monday's. In that article we stated that an individual had been arrested and examined before Squire Doty, charged with having been concerned in this outrage; which, for atrocity and black hearted villany, has no parallel in the annals of crime and human monstrosity, in this city; and that owing to a deficiency in the evidence to commit him, he was permitted to go at liberty. Public opinion, however, fastened the crime upon him, and singled out three other individuals, who were accordingly arrested a second time, on Monday, together with the three other individuals upon whom suspicion had rested; and all four were brought before the Mayor in the afternoon. The Prosecuting Attorney, (Mr. Read,) and Mr. Lytle conducting the prosecution, and Judge Wright and Mr. Van Matre, appearing in behalf of the defendants. The principal witness in the case for the prosecution, were Mrs. King, with whom Miss ALLEN, (the name of the young lady who was abducted,) lived, Mrs. King, her son, and Mrs. Drake and Rives. Mrs. King, sworn—She recognized and pointed out Morfit the individual who was examined on Saturday and acquitted, as the individual who called at her house on the evening of Miss A's disappearance and enquired for her, and who stated that an express had arrived in the city from Miss A's brother, which represented him as dangerously ill; and that he had been deputed to inform Miss A. of the melancholy intelligence, and urge her immediate departure with him to the individual or individuals who were to conduct her to her dying brother. Miss A. had gone to singing school. The prisoner on leaving the house of witness, said that there was no time to lose, and that he would go for Miss A., and that she (witness) need not look for her home again for some time to come. Miss A. did not return home that night—was absent about two weeks—had no knowledge of her whereabouts.

Witness concluded that she had received some foul play—went to Mr. Levy's store, on Maine st., to see Mr. Lazarus, [one of the prisoners.] He had been in the habit of visiting her house occasionally, uninvited, to see Miss Allen, to whom he was a stranger. While at Mr. L's store Morfit entered the door—recognized him as the individual who had called at her house and enquired for Miss A. on the evening of her disappearance.

Mr. King, sworn—Was the son of Mrs. King—a married man—and kept house. On the evening of Miss A's return from captivity, was sent for by his mother—and took Miss A.—to his house, and gathered from her the particulars of her abduction, confinement and treatment, while confined, which, with the exception that Miss A. was accosted before she had reached the School House, instead of on her return, as stated by us in Monday's Republican, do not vary from the account we published.

The testimony of Mrs. Drake and Rives was with reference principally to the fact of Miss A's insanity, and went to establish conclusively, that her derangement was real and not feigned. The trial adjourned at a late hour in the evening, and was resumed again yesterday at the Court House. Morfit and Lazarus was committed to prison, and the two other individuals were held to bail in the sum of \$500,000 each. The crowd who had been attracted to and around to and around the office, supposing that these two individuals, against whom no evidence had been adduced, had been acquitted, manifested strong symptoms of violence which we are happy to state for the credit of our city, terminated without any of the serious consequences which were anticipated.

The obnoxious individuals, upon their departure from the Mayor's office, were followed by the excited and indignant multitude to their store on Maine street, and threatened with violence; and but for the interposition of the Mayor, and other influential individuals, in all probability a scene would have ensued, as deplorable as it would have been disgraceful to the city. In a land of laws and justice all men should be presumed innocent until their guilt is proved. The individuals against whom the popular excitement was directed on Monday evening are in all probability innocent of the charge imputed to them. At least there was no evidence produced at the examination that was calculated to create the belief that they were implicated in so foul a transaction. We are not surprised at the excited state of public feeling with reference to this extraordinary case; but we hope that there is good sense and discretion enough in the community, to allow the law to take its own course, and that there is sufficient disposition on the part of our Magistrates, and Judges to administer even-handed justice, without rendering a resort to violence either necessary or excusable under any circumstances.—*Id.*

Thursday Evening,
8 o'clock, P. M.

The examination of evidences in the abduction case terminated this afternoon. The Messrs. Lewis were acquitted, there being

no testimony against them. The other individuals are still in prison. The arguments of the Counsel and the decision of the Mayor have been postponed until to-morrow.

The excitement is very great. Not less than three or four thousand individuals are now assembled with in a square of this office, in Maine street, between 3d and Second. Genl. R. T. Lytle is haranguing the people, and imploring them to disperse and go to their homes. We have reason to hope his appeal has not been made in vain. The military have been ordered out to keep the peace.—*Id.*

THE POWER OF CONSCIENCE.

A circumstance was related to us yesterday, which seems to be worthy of narration to our readers. One of our dry goods merchants, (Mr. Orme,) had a small bundle left on his counter, the other day, by a female whose apparel betrayed poverty, but whose face was muffled up, and disappeared as soon as she had deposited the bundle. On opening it, which was not done instantly from its being tied up so as apparently to retard the discovery of its contents, it was found to contain a lady's valuable fur tippet, which had been missed from the store some weeks before. Accompanying the bundle was a piece of paper, on which was written these lines:

"I am a poor widow with five small children. I came to your store before Christmas—my children wanted bread—I took the tippet. I could not rest—I brought it back that evening—a lady was in the store; I had not courage to give it up. I came three times after but had no courage. My God forgive me, and may you!"

We hope we need not add, she is freely forgiven by him to whom her penitent note is addressed, and that he and many others would, were she known, gladly contribute to relieve her extreme distress.—*National Intelligencer.*

HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN NEW YORK.

White Face, a mountain in Essex co., is this State on the dividing ridge between the

two never been visited or measured, will approximate in height to the White Hills of New Hampshire. The region is not free from snow three months in the year, and twice in the month of August last. The highest summits were covered. The scenery is sublime. One precipice which was measured is 1200 feet high. This precipice extends about a mile, though it does not preserve this great elevation the whole distance.

N. Y. Star.

From the Chicago Commercial Advertiser.

We learn from a gentleman, James Kinzie, Esq., of this city, who has just ascended the Illinois river, that a most melancholy occurrence took place on Saturday, the 13th instant, at about five miles from its mouth, where, through the obstinacy of the captains of two steamboats, one of the boats was sunk, and the lives of all the deck passengers, amounting to more than twenty, lost, and the freight and baggage entirely destroyed.

The captain of the Wisconsin, which was then ascending the river, had repeatedly stated, that if he should meet the Tishlwa, and her captain would not give him a clear channel, he should run her down.—This, it seemed, provoked the captain of the other boat, and he became as obstinately determined not to turn out of his course. Both boats met about five o'clock in the morning, at a time when all the passengers were in bed, and steered directly for each other, until within only a few rods, when the captain of the Tishlwa endeavored, but too late, to avoid the collision, and turning a little out of the course, thus gave a fair broad side to the ascending boat, which took her behind the wheel, and she sunk in less than three minutes after she was struck. The first notice which the cabin passengers received of their extreme danger, was the screams of those below, who were drowning, and with out even time to put on their clothes, they merely escaped by jumping through the windows of the cabin, which, fortunately for them, had been completely separated from the sinking boat by the shock.

Mr. and Mrs. Garret, and Mr. and Mrs. Pomery, of this city, were among the cabin passengers, and were saved.

The captain of the Wisconsin is stated to have acted, even to the ladies, in a most brutal manner, having put them ashore barefooted, at more than a mile and a half from any habitation, and with nothing but their night clothes on. Report says that the men were even worse treated, as he endeavored to prevent their getting on board the Wisconsin at all.

A large sum of money belonging to one of the ladies named, had been recovered subsequently, from the ladies' cabin, and one gentleman was fortunate enough to find his coat floating on the river, with his money, amounting to \$4,000, in the pocket.

THE MONTGOMERY BANK.—This institution, the 10th inst., refused to pay specie for its bills. As many reports will, without doubt, go abroad, relative to the ability of the Bank to redeem its notes, we deem it right, so far as we are informed, to apprise the public of the reasons which induced the Directors to come to the determination to suspend specie payment.

Our Bank is peculiarly situated. Its location is such as to expose it to the caprice of those persons, who bring their negroes into the State for the purpose of speculation. This class of individuals, in consequence of the general distrust existing in the community, have, of late, been playing a deep game on the Bank. Not satisfied with exchanging the bills of the Mobile institutions for those of Montgomery, they have been ransacking the counties around, with the view of purchasing up its paper, in order more effectually to prestate the credit of the institution.

The object of these gentlemen is well understood with us. They are generally provided with travelling waggons, and in this way, have the means of transportation at hand. A specie dollar, in North Carolina, is worth a handsome premium, and the paper of the Banks of that State, answers all their purposes when at home.

It is a calculation like this, that of late has induced the negro traders to make such heavy runs for specie, and to check them in their career of destruction on our credit, did the Directors adopt the alternative measure of compelling some of them to leave the Bank without specie.

The Bank is represented by those who are intimate with its affairs, to be in a good condition. It still has considerable specie in its vaults, and which for its security, it has been found necessary to lock up.

For the satisfaction of those who are interested in the prosperity of the institution, we are authorized to state, that a Committee composed of persons who are not Directors of the Bank have by a resolution of the Board, been appointed to examine on Friday next into its condition, and to report the same to the people.

The gentlemen selected by the Directors, are men of intelligence and great moral worth, and their names afford a certain guarantee, that any expense which they make, in regard to the affairs of the Bank, may be implicitly relied on.

The following are the persons who have been chosen to perform the duty:

Benj. Fitzpatrick, John Duncan,
John S. Hunter, Thomas Barnette,
John S. Gree, Silas Ames,
John Martin, Thomas S. Mays,
B. Bibb, John H. Walker,
Wm. R. Pickett, Seth Robinson,
W. B. S. Gilmer.

The three last mentioned, a committee appointed by Governor Clay, the examining committee of the last year.

Montgomery Advertiser.

STATE OF ALABAMA IN GEORGIA.—The Mason Telegraph of the 4th inst., says:—In this State, with the exception of the stage of the Chattahoochee Bank, and the run upon the Bank of Hawkinsville, nothing has happened to lessen confidence in the stability of our merchants and Banking institutions. With respect to the Hawkinsville Bank, that institution has thus far been able to sustain itself, and we have no doubt will continue to do so.

The Columbus Herald, of the 5th inst., speaking in regard to the same matter, remarks:—The scarcity of money is almost without a parallel.—Those who have any are not disposed to part with it upon any consideration, and those who are unemployed, are doomed to a knowledge and belief that they must remain so, at least, for a while. There is neither price nor market for the staple commodity. The Banks dare not discount or loan, even on the most undoubted paper, and trade of all sorts is completely at a stand. Relief! Relief! is all the cry.

Montgomery Advertiser.

BANK OF HAWKINSVILLE.

We are gratified to learn that this institution has sustained itself against the heavy runs which have been lately made upon it, and we are assured by gentlemen of high character, who are well acquainted with its affairs, that it will ride out the storm successfully, if the other Banks and the community will act towards it with a proper degree of liberality. This we have no doubt will be done, as nothing is more certain than that every pressure upon our Banking institutions tends directly to increase the general distress.

At a time like this, nothing can be more fatal to the general interests of the people than the sudden depreciation of the circulating medium, and it must be apparent to every one, that by running down the Banks the amount of the currency is not only diminished to a great extent, but serious losses are sustained by those who hold their bills.

Let the Banks unite to sustain one another, and the people confide in them as they have done heretofore, and they will render a very general service; but if they press one another, it begets a spirit of general distrust, which must end in general calamity.

Nothing but a liberal confidence in our Banks, in the present trial, and we trust it will be manifestly manifested by our fellow-citizens.—*Standard of Union.*

Edward S. Gould, one of the members of the committee, refuses to go to remonstrate with the President.

When some other and more summary is proposed, and the pursuing it by the hands of a committee of ten, for one, hold myself ready to do my duty to my country. What do you mean? We can not tell what he means. If he wants to fight let him go. If he wants money to pay his debts, let him go. Well, if Van Buren, in the name of his mercy, were to give the New York merchants all the surplus revenue, it would not be half their debts. They owe more than a hundred millions. Probably, there is much over six millions in the Treasury. The rest of the surplus already among the States. Will the consent for Van Buren to make a present of it to the New York merchants?

Albion (Teen) Courier.

A VILLIAN.

By the name of Charles Ward, who ago married a respectable widow in Philadelphia, Pa., and persuaded her to sell her house and property in order to supply of dry goods, with which to set themselves up in the West. Villian then absconded with the money, property of the confiding woman upon he had so basely imposed. She pursued to Baltimore and thence to Washington, where, on the 22d ult., in a state of agony, she committed suicide, by swallowing arsenic. Poor woman! Ad she had not been a eel in which to punish human friends as this Ward? Women allow no familiarities from strangers, their characters are known.

Albion (Ten) Courier.

FATAL AFFRAY.

The Berwick, Pa. Sentinel of April 8th, has following statement in reference to a bloody affair said to have taken place in that vicinity:

"We learn from several sources, that on last week, on the Cattawissa rail road, at a place called an affray took place between a stable and several Irishmen. It appears that a constable attempted to arrest one of them, who they knocked down, he however made his escape, and hastened home, and collected a party from a military company, of which he was captain, and returned to take the offenders. A large party of Irishmen met him and his company on the road—he stepped up to the man he was search of, but was knocked down again; he raised his head and gave the word 'fire,' they discharged their pieces, and killed three, and wounded 5 others; the remainder fled."

REPORT, NOT COURTESY.—A medical doctor, having a marble monument erected about his steps, &c., became quite truckish about the artizan, by finding fault with the work; saying this is a bad job, and this is a bad job, and this, and this too. The stone cutter losing all patience, at last said, "Doctor I have often covered your bad job, and remember, one good turn deserves another."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

John McKinley, of Alabama, to be one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place of Wm. Smith, deceased.

Peter Solomon, to be Marshal for the district of Georgia, in the place of Thomas H. Kennan, deceased.—*Globe.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Packet ship George Washington, at New York, sailed from Liverpool 24th of March. Moxey Martins were the all-absorbing subjects of discussion in London and Liverpool.

The American merchants have joined a bond to the Bank of England, where they have obtained the requisite relief for the present emergency.

An agent of the Bank of the United States was in London, and was actively engaged in facilitating the arrangements on foot. It will be seen that the Bank of the United States is authorized to draw immediately £2,000,000.

It is understood that the George Washington brings back protested bills only to the amount of about £30,000.

CORRECTION.—The matter which will be the greatest interest to our Southern readers, is the state of the market for cotton. On the 24th in Liverpool 1-4d. depression occurred. Among the sales of the week were—7100 Upland Gld. a 8d.; 5800 Orleans 5d. to 10d. 1100 Mobile and Alabama 6 1-2d. a 7d.

SPAIN.—ONE THOUSAND MEN KILLED.

The British forces under General Evans, in Spain, had received a severe check on the 16th., and been compelled to retreat to St. Sebastian, with a loss of about one thousand killed and wounded, as admitted by General Evans in his despatch. General Evans had advanced to Hernani, and was preparing to assault that place when the Carlists attacked him.

The blamp is thrown upon the Spanish troops acting in concert with the British, and still more upon Espartero, who allowed a large body of Carlists to gain Hernani, and reinforce the garrison. The Carlists are much elated by their success. Their loss in the engagement was also very severe.

FOR PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.
A 33

REPUBLICAN

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MAY 25, 1837.

We are authorized to announce that the Legislature, by a vote of 69 for and 74 against, has passed a resolution, that the Governor has the honor to convene the Legislature, on Wednesday, the 10th inst. disapproved of a called session.

Legislature, by a vote of 69 for and 74 against, has passed a resolution, that the Governor has the honor to convene the Legislature, on Wednesday, the 10th inst. disapproved of a called session.

SCHOOL NOTICE

We are authorized to state, on the part of those interested, that the Ladies' School of the city, commenced its first course on Monday, the 1st inst. and further, we are requested to say, that the school, which takes charge of the school, will consider it a favor, for all those Ladies who may propose to join the classes, to be present in the morning, as may be found convenient, as it is deemed important, to have the school organized as soon as possible.

question of an editorial convention, we have revived in the late Wetumpka papers. approve of the measure, and will endeavor personally or be represented at the place named. Considering the numerous and important interests, which they advocate and sustain energy and effect, we venture to say there is a class of citizens in the Union, who receive education in proportion to the capital employed, the toil, anxiety and perplexity encountered, than editors and publishers. The public seems long to have labored under a delusion regarding the nature of these services; that could easily be dispensed with, and that any charge extended to publishers was entirely unwarranted; hence that manifest neglect, which in many instances, extends nominal instead of real substantial patronage. The periodical publications of the day, are in fact the eyes and tongue of the nation. Let any man who has been neglected and thoughtless on the subject, reflect what would be his own situation with at eyes or tongue, then reflect what would be the condition of government without any public press.

For the Republican.

THE PRESSURE—THE CRISIS.

is reported in town this morning, that the Executive of this State has issued his proclamation convene the Legislature on the second Monday next. This exercise of the Executive prerogative has not taken us by surprise, although induced to avow my disposition to question the expediency of the step. And without noticing the reasons upon which that opinion is based, let it be remembered by the friends of the call, to be erroneous. Let the county of Benton express its opinion as to the course our representation shall pursue, in the untrodden paths of extraordinary legislative imposition, to relieve the people from an impending ruin, brought upon them in some degree by the extravagance and luxury, and the end thereof is—

It may seem right to a man—to attempt to please every body, but the end thereof is—he pleases nobody.

It may seem right to a man—to excel his neighbors in extravagance and luxury, but the end thereof is—he excels them in folly.

It may seem right to a man—to take only one or two glasses of rum a day, but the end thereof is—a drunkard.

It may seem right to a man—to take no newspaper, but the end thereof is—that man and his family are totally ignorant of the ordinary occurrences of the day.

It may seem right to a man—to obtain his news by borrowing and stealing of his neighbors, but the end thereof is—annoyance to his neighbors, and fraud upon the printer.

It may seem right to a man—to pay every body before he pays the Printer and the Minister, but the end thereof is—he pays the most needy last—if he pays them at all!

It may seem right to a man—to worship the creature more than the Creator, but the end thereof is—an idolater.

It may seem right to a man—to be incessantly occupied in hoarding up the treasures of this world, but the end thereof is—he has none in the world to come.

To conclude—It may seem right to us to further extend this discourse, at the expense of the patience of the reader, but the end thereof is—here!

COMMERCIAL

NEW ORLEANS, April 25, 1837.

Cotton—Sales yesterday were:

1400 bales Mississippi	
96 do do	12
109 do do	8
70 do do	63
74 do do	6
39 do do	63
40 do Louisiana	74
364 do N. Alabama	[one crop]

(Correspondence of the Mercantile Advertiser.)

New Orleans, April 27, 1837.

Thursday 10 A. M.

No news of importance since my last. There are three large houses yet left in the cotton business tottering on their fall. The Express Mail has just arrived, giving no hopes. Produce going down rapidly. There is a complete dearth of business. We begin to entertain fears that suspension of specie payments is to be the order of the day.

No further news from Texas and the Mexican squadron. The Boston is at the mouth to convey vessels to Texian Ports.

New Orleans, May 1.

Sales of Cotton on Saturday.

323 bales Mississippi	
109 do do	83
55 do do	puce not known.
55 do do	
66 do do	
21 do do	
11 do do	
60 do Louisiana	

643

MOBILE, April 29.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28th.

COTTON.—Arrived this week 3,442 bales and Exported in the same period 13,880 bales, as follows: to Liverpool 13,158; Boston 188; Saco 400; and New York 134 bales, leaving on hand and on shipboard, not cleared, up to yesterday evening, the stock of 53,916 bales.

Sales this week, up to yesterday noon, 700 bales, at former prices as near as can be ascertained, viz: extremes 6 a 13c; principal sales 7 a 10c. The embarrassments amongst us are now of such a nature, as to preclude any hope of improvement this season, and it is feared by many, that years must elapse before the bright and sunny times we have experienced beam again upon our community.

At the present time, it may not be amiss to throw out a few crude remarks, with the view of eliciting the attention of the agriculturists of this section of the State to a subject, which, at the present juncture of affairs, seems to us to demand their serious attention. It is the candid opinion of well informed men, as well as experienced merchants amongst us, that no reasonable hope can be entertained of any considerable improvement in the price of cotton during the next 12 months at least, and if, as it is feared, the increase in the culture of the article this year should be large, the value may be even less than at present. Some of the grounds on which these opinions are based, are, the great excess of stock in the English market—the large increase annually of Egyptian and India cotton—and the severe check which consumption has experienced, together with the afflictions under which our principal foreign customers are laboring, and which must, in the natural order of things, continue to bear hard upon them for several years—these are, briefly, the data on which they found their views, and such, we think, as must commend themselves to the consideration of every reflecting mind. The question therefore, must suggest itself, would it be prudent, under existing circumstances, to plant largely of cotton? Let the planting interests of our State consider whether their industry and capital, or at least in part, could not be turned into more profitable and less precarious channels.—Unlike older states, and countries, ours is rich in resources, and needs but a proper direction for the labor employed, to ensure us the speedy return of better times. Why is it that the growing of breadstuffs, the raising of stock, etc. has been so much neglected, & that while planters are making large crops of cotton, they are obliged to purchase all their corn and provisions? It is true that by directing their attention more this way, fewer bales may be turned out by growers, but will not prices improve, to say nothing of the other branches of industry, and that they will be the gainers in the end, we think must be self-evident to every one. Let us look at a few facts. The imports of shelled corn, alone, into this city since the 1st of October last, exceed 110,000 bushels, which until very recently, has sold at \$1 a bushel, and now at \$1.25 per bushel.

There has been no change in the aspect of business since our last. The same dull, inanimate state of affairs continues to hover over us like an incubus. The Governor of the State has been visited on by a committee of gentlemen appointed to visit him at Tuscaloosa, but unfortunately some of the minor houses here, who are largely embarked in Cotton, and to whom no such support can be accorded, are beginning to crumble under the heavy losses they sustain by the rapid and extreme depression that has taken place in our prices; and when or where it will end nobody can tell. When, however, we contemplate the vast amount of Cotton yet to come forward, at a cost far above the price here, there is but too much reason to fear that the result will be most ruinous to many, both on this side and on yours.

N. Y. Express.

Office of the Journal of Commerce, Saturday, 2 P. M.

BANK LIBERALLY.—We are happy to learn that some of our banks, probably all of them, are redeeming all notes with the same names on as before, ten per cent. being paid each 60 days. This will render many things comparatively easy, which, if common rules were strictly adhered to, would be impossible.

From Norvell's Commercial Transcript, April 29.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

The River is at a very low stage and continues to fall, 3 to 3 1/2 feet on the Shoals. The steamer Nashville and Cumberland are unable to pass the Shoals, and are reshipping their cargoes. The Columbian arrived on Thursday. Every branch of business is exceedingly dull.

Colon.—Stock on hand 1st Oct. last, bales 790

Receipts this week, 276

Received previously, 24,198

25,974

17,360

Shipped previously

Leaving the stock now in the warehouses, 8,614

Great depression continues in the Cotton market. There have been no sales or shipment this week.

Nashville Classification.

inary to Fair.

Fair to Choice.

Choice.

We make no alterations in our Prices Current this week.

ENTERTAINMENT.

T. W. HATCHETT, would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at Rockford, Coosa County, for the accommodation of travellers—his fare will be as good as can be obtained.

Rockford, May 17th, 1837.—St.

The Talladega Register will insert the above 3 times.

Lucy Waller, Complainant.

John Waller, Respondent.

IN CHANCERY.

AMIE the Complainant by her Attorney in open Court, and it being shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered by the court that publication be made for four weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, that the defendant plead answer or demurr by the next term of this court, or this bill will be taken as confessed.

A true copy from the minutes.

Attest: JAMES CROW, Clerk C. C.

May 25, 1837.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Redman G. Stewart, one Sorrel Horse supposed to be six years old, both hind feet white, blaze face, no brands or marks perceptible, and appraised to forty dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

May 25, 1837.—St.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by James Strie, living on the waters of Nance's Creek, a Sorrel Horse, eight years old, near fifteen hands high, both hind feet white, blaze face, and appraised to forty dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

May 25, 1837.—St.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Edmund Berry, living on Muskadine Creek, a Sorrel Horse MULE, four years old, and appraised to forty dollars before John G. Watkins, Esq. May 6, 1837.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

May 25, 1837.—St.

ATTHEW J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. practices in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Coosa, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, the public generally, and he hopes for the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. His pledges himself, that business committed to his management shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—St.

APPROVAL TO TRADE.

THE Subscriber would tender his sincere thanks to a liberal community for the patronage he has already received, & would therefore confidently solicit the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen, to examine his new arrival of Merchandise, fresh from the Cities, consisting of

Dry Goods.

Staple, Fancy, Clothing, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c.

Hard-ware & Cutlery.

Saddlery, Medicines, Saddles, Boots, Fine China Ware, Tinscan & Fire Bonnets, Sugar & Coffee, Hats and Caps, Tobacco & Candles, Powder & Shot, Guns, &c. &c.

With many articles well adapted to the wants of the community, all of which I will sell on liberal terms for cash, or to punctual dealers on time.

J. M. MITCHELL.

Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.

BOTANIC DOCTOR.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, offers his services to the people of Jacksonville and Benton county, to practice medicine on the

BOTANIC SYSTEM.

He has put himself to considerable trouble to become fully acquainted with the Thompsonian System of medicine—having spent considerable time with the agency at Louisville, Kentucky, where he had every opportunity of seeing the proper treatment of various diseases, as well as a thorough acquaintance with the medicines and the compounding or mixing the same. With these advantages, as well as that of practising more or less for the last five years, in different climates, in addition to his general success in the treatment of various diseases, he feels confident he can give general satisfaction to all who may be disposed to make a trial of vegetable medicines. (For no minerals will be used.) being well satisfied that all forms of disease can be cured by any system of medicine that can be cured by this, and many have been cured by this that have been pronounced incurable by the mineral practice, and without any of the evils that often follow the use of Calomel. He would therefore recommend to all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, Asthma, Consumption, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, and all chronic diseases or breast complaints, as well as all other forms of disease, to make an early application, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Relief is generally given and perfect cures have been performed, when little expectation of a recovery remained.

He has now on hand a good assortment of Medicines, and has sent on to the North for a general supply of genuine medicines, he will be able to attend promptly to any call, without laboring under the difficulty that many do; (the want of proper medicines.)

His residence is in the south-western part of the town of Jacksonville, where he may always be found unless necessarily absent. Many certificates might be produced from the most respectable vantage.

part of the community to show the efficacy of the medicine, and his general success in using the same, but they are deemed unnecessary.

Feb. 11, 1837.—natl.

WILLIAM H. ESTELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Having settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

To Printers & Publishers.

THE Subscribers have just connected their new Specimen Book of light faced Brevier and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments. The contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond; Pearl; No. 1 and 2; Agate; Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Agate on Nonpareil body; Nonpareil, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Minion, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Brevier on Bourgeois body; Brevier on Long Primer body; Bourgeois on Brevier body; Bourgeois Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Bourgeois on Long Primer body; Long Primer Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Long Primer on Small Pica body; Small Pica, No. 1 & 2; Pica on Small Pica body; Pica Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Pica on English body; English No. 1 & 2; Great Primer; Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Cannon; Five lines Pica to twenty, 5, 7, 9 & 10 lines Pica ornamental; 6, 7, 9, 12 & 15 lines Pica shaded; 8, 10, 12 & 16 lines Antique shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers from Pearl to seven line Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of card borders; near two hundred thousand metal ornaments; brass rule; leads of various thickness; Astronomical, Mathematical, and physical signs; metal braces and dashes three to thirty ems long; Diamond and Nonpareil music of various kinds; Great Primer and double Pica scripts on inclined body; Antiques; light and heavy two line letters, full face roman and italics; Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Pica and other blacks, Nonpareil, Minion, and Brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order; together with every other article made use of in the Printing business, all of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

CONNER & COOKE,

Corner of Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y.

Proprietors of newspapers printed in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any Type cast at our Foundry, provided they take twice their amount of bill in type.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Jacksonville Republican.

Circumstances having rendered it impracticable to continue the publication of the "Jacksonville Register," the undersigned has determined to continue the business in this place, by publishing a Political and Miscellaneous Newspaper of the above title; designed to meet the wants, and advocate and sustain the growing interests of the people of this section of country.

A candid avowal of the future political course of the paper now proposed, will of course be expected by those disposed to patronize it; and from this avowal the publisher feels no disposition to shrink; but as the present is the closing scene of one administration, and the commencement of a new one is near at hand, a brief sketch of his past political principles, will perhaps be a sufficient index to the future. To the leading measures of the present administration he has been uniformly friendly, and voted for the present Chief Magistrate at the only election in which his age entitled him to a vote. At the last Presidential election, he voted for Martin Van Buren, under an honest conviction, that he would not disappoint the expectations he had given his friends reason to entertain; and that he would administer the government upon those republican principles, under which our country has arrived at the present unprecedented state of prosperity. Should these expectations prove to be well founded, he will at all times take pleasure in manifesting his approval of the administration.

With respect to State policy, this paper will, upon all suitable occasions, advocate the important interests of education and internal improvement, and such other topics as may from time to time be proposed, calculated to advance the happiness and prosperity of the State.

Temperate and well written communications, favoring any political doctrine, will be cheerfully inserted in the paper; at the same time its columns will be vigilantly guarded against personal invective and abuse. A portion of its columns will be occupied with the news of the day, both foreign and domestic; Agricultural and Commercial information; Essays on literary, scientific, and moral subjects; biographical and historical sketches; the latest improvements in the mechanic arts; and in short, whatever can be procured and published, calculated to amuse, interest or instruct.

The publisher is sensible of the difficulties to be encountered in an undertaking in which he must endeavor to please such a variety of tastes as is to be found in any community, and also his having to rely more on his long practical experience in the printing business, than any uncommon advantages either of talent or education. He hopes, however, that this experience, together with an untiring zeal to promote all the great interests of society, according to his best judgment and ability, will insure him that liberal patronage, which it is certainly the individual interest of every good citizen to afford, to a respectable and well conducted printing establishment.

J. F. GRANT.

CONDITIONS.

The JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, will be published every Thursday, on a large imperial sheet, good paper, at Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance.

From the New Yorker. RECOLLECTIONS OF A PORTRAIT PAINTER.

To portray upon ivory the features which probably grow blank in the dust long before even his fragile tints have faded;—to give to those who are putting with one nearest and dearest to their hearts, some shadow of their visible presence;—this is the task of the painter!

Many have been the glad, and many the sorrowful occasions upon which my pencil has been summoned; one or two of the scenes it is my purpose to lay before the reader, in colours, not bright, perhaps, but true.

Years have passed since, one morning in the early season, I was aroused from my labors in my studio by the arrival of a visitor. He was young, and there was in his air that which indicated the union of high birth and mental superiority; his manner was elegant, yet it was not without a touch of embarrassment.

"I have been able to do so," replied I, a little surprised at his marked confusion.

"If you would do for me, I should be more grateful than you can imagine;—but the circumstances are peculiar, and I am fearful you may refuse; but," added he, and his eyes filling with tears proclaimed his emotion, "my happiness, my only chance for happiness is in your hands. I am about to leave England for years, and would wish to continue unknown to you;—but there is a lady—one in whom my very existence is bound up;—we have been brought up together, but we must be separated. You shall see her, and if you will give me a sketch, however slight."

For a moment he covered his face with his hands. I promised a ready compliance with his wishes, if he would tell me how to proceed. It was arranged that I was to go with him that night to the Opera;—that I should see the arbitress of his fate;—the keeper of his heart's treasure. "One glance at the features," he said, "will be my best excuse!" It would have been impossible for me to resist long, for his passionate entreaties would have prevailed upon a far less sensitive nature than mine.

To the Opera I went with him that night; and in all the dazzling circle around there was not one whose beauty could for a moment compare with the young and exquisite face which I was to remember! Who that had ever seen could forget it?

My companion entered her box, and the change that came over her bright cheek told its own tale, whilst the air of cold politeness with which the lady of stately and matronly appearance who was by her side, greeted his approach showed that it was by stealth alone he could ever hope to win even the dim imperfectly pictured resemblance of that glorious face.

Once more I went to gaze upon it; and with a throbbing heart I sketched its features: I had caught the smile with which she welcomed him, and when I placed it before my stranger guest, I thought that in the folly of his young love, he would have worshipped the hand which had given consolation to his exile!

Months passed by, when I received a request from Lord R. that I would paint a miniature of his young fiancée. I of course complied, and at the hour appointed for the sitting his Lordship entered the room, a lady leaning on his arm; the same, ay, the same fair creature whom I had already sketched for another!

With cold and evident reluctance she allowed him to lead her to her seat. Beautiful as she still was, a shadow seemed to have passed over her; sorrow had been in the depths of those blue eyes and had stolen away the lustre, and the light that were native to them; whilst for the gladness of youth which I had seen in them before, there was a settled expression of despair. I read in that face a fearful story!

The next day I was informed that Lady Louisa G. was too unwell to resume her sitting. I heard at the same time that it was her father's will, that she should become the bride of Lord R. A short time after, I saw their union announced in the papers.

The next spring found me surrounded with the implements of the art I love, when one evening I received a hurried note from Lord R. requesting my immediate presence at the house in—street. I went, and in the most agitated manner did he beg me to take a likeness of his "beautiful, his dying wife."

Shocked beyond expression, I accompanied him to the drawing room; there, extended on a couch, was laid the wreck of the young girl I had seen, but one little year before, in all the "pride and prodigality" of beauty!

The glorious eyes were sunk and dim, the exquisite features sharpened by the hand of death, the dark hair thrown back in the impatience of sickness! She welcomed me with a faint smile, but met her husband's anxious eye with an expression—which was not love.

I sat down to my sad task, and had scarcely commenced when a domestic brought in a card. The pale cheek of Lady R. flushed deeply, as she tremblingly exclaimed, "let him come in." "My love," interrupted Lord R. "you are not well enough to see strangers." "Strangers!" we were brought up together, whispered the dying creature.

The door flew open, and the visitor entered. I knew him at the first glance. He walked hurriedly to the sofa on which the lady sat, incapable of rising, (though evidently anxious) to receive him. He appeared to see but one object in the apartment—of Lord R.'s presence he seemed wholly unconscious. He wildly pressed a pale, thin cold hand to his lips—hers murmured some one word, that might be his name, but it was scarcely audible. The hand grew colder in his fevered pressure. Yes, even before Lord R. could interpose, or proffer assistance—she, with one long fond look upon features familiar to her from childhood, & imaged probably in her marriage-dreams, had fallen back—the loveliest ruin eye ever beheld. When I left that stately and splendid mansion it had no mistress.

SINGULAR PRISON ESCAPE.

We noticed a few days ago the conviction, at Fincastle, Va. of two men for passing counterfeit money. It appears that one of them, named Heath, after being returned to jail, preparatory to his conveyance to the Penitentiary, made his escape in the following manner:—The wife of the prisoner was admitted by the jailor to an interview with her husband, representing that she was about to leave the country, and that it was the last time she expected to see him. After some time, the jailor returned to the prisoner's apartment, and found Mrs. Heath, (as was supposed), ready to take leave of her husband—wrapped up in a cloak, and her face concealed by her bonnet. Thus attired she was suffered to pass out of the prison, all the time sobbing aloud in the greatest apparent distress. On visiting the jail the next morning, instead of the convict, Mrs. Heath was found neatly dressed in the clothes of her husband, who had been permitted to pass out, in the manner described, the night previous. The heroine,

adds the editor, after a loud laugh, explained to the jailor the secret of her husband's escape.

Balt. Amer.

Wonderful escape from Indians.

A HISTORICAL NARRATIVE.

James Morgan, a native of Maryland, married at an early age, and soon after settled himself near Bryant's Station, in the wilds of Kentucky. Like most pioneers of the west, he had cut down the cane, built a cabin, fenced the timber, enclosed a field with a worm fence, and planted some corn. It was on the 15th day of August, 1782,—the sun had descended, a pleasant breeze was playing through the surrounding woods, the tall cane bowed under its influence, and the broad green leaves of the corn waved in the air. Morgan had seated himself in the door of his cabin, with his infant on his knee; his young and happy wife had laid aside her spinning-wheel, and was busily engaged in preparing the frugal meal. That afternoon Morgan had accidentally found a bundle of letters, which he had finished reading to his wife before he had taken his seat in the door. It was a correspondence in which they had acknowledged an early & ardent attachment for each other, and the personal letters, traces of joy on the countenances of both; the little infant, too, seemed to partake of its parents' feelings, by its cherub smiles, its playful humor, and infantile caresses. While thus agreeably employed, the report of a rifle was heard; another, and another, followed in quick succession. Morgan sprang to his feet, his wife ran to the door, and they simultaneously exclaimed, "INDIANS."

The door was immediately barred, and the next moment all their fears were realized, by a bold & spirited attack of a small party of Indians. The cabin could not be successfully defended, and time was precious. Morgan, cool, brave, and prompt, soon decided. While Morgan was in the act of concealing his wife under the floor, a mother's feelings overcame her—she arose—seized her infant, but was afraid that its cries would betray her place of concealment. She hesitated—gazed silently upon it—a momentary struggle between affection and duty took place. She once more pressed her child to her agitated bosom; again and again kissed it with impassioned tenderness. The infant, alarmed at the profusion of tears that fell upon its cheek, looked up in its mother's face, threw its little arms around her neck, and wept aloud. "In the name of Heaven, Eliza, release the child; or we shall be lost," said the distracted husband, in a soft imploring tone of voice, as he forced the infant from his wife; hastily took up his gun, knife and hatchet; ran up the ladder that led to the garret, and drew it after him. In a moment the door was burst open, and the savages entered.

By this time, Morgan had secured his child in a bag, and dashed it to his back; then throwing off one clapboard from the roof of his cabin, resolutely leaped to the ground. He was instantly assailed by two Indians. As the first approached he knocked him down with the butt end of his gun. The other advanced with uplifted tomahawk; Morgan let fall his gun and "closed in." The savage made a blow—missed aim, but severed the cord that bound the infant on his back, and it fell. The contest over the child now became warm and fierce, and was carried on with knives only. The robust and athletic Morgan at length got the ascendancy. Both were badly cut, and bled freely, but the stabs of the white man were better aimed and deeper, and the savage soon sunk to the earth in death. Morgan hastily took up his child and gun, and hurried off.

The Indians in the house, busily engaged in drinking and plundering, were not apprized of the contest in the yard, until the one that had been knocked down gave signs of returning life, and called them to the scene of action. Morgan was discovered, immediately pursued, and a dog put on his trail. Operated upon by all the feelings of a husband and a father, he moved on with all the speed of a hunted stag, and soon outstripped the Indians, but the dog kept in close pursuit. Finding it impossible to outrun or elude the cunning animal, trained to hunt of his kind, he halted and waited until it came within a few yards of him, fired and brought him down, reloaded his gun, and again pushed forward. In a short time he reached the house of his brother, who resided between Bryant's Station and Lexington, where he left the child, and the two brothers immediately set out for his dwelling. As they approached the clearing, a light broke upon his view—his speed quickened, his fears increased, and the most agonizing apprehensions crowded upon his mind. He emerged from the cane brake, beheld his house in flames, and almost burnt to the ground. "My Wife!" he exclaimed, as he pressed one hand on his forehead, and grasped the fence with the other, to support his tottering frame. He gazed for some time on the ruin and desolation before him, advanced a few steps, and sunk exhausted to the earth.

Morning came—the bright luminary of Heaven arose—and still found him seated near the almost expiring embers. In his right hand he held a small stick, with which he was tracing the name of "ELIZA," on the ground—his left was thrown over his favorite dog, that lay by his side, looking first on the ruin and then on his master, with evident signs of grief. Morgan arose. The two brothers now made a search, and found some bones, almost burned to ashes, which they carefully gathered, and silently consigned to their mother earth, beneath the widespread branches of a venerable oak, consecrated by the purest and holiest recollections.

Several days after this Morgan was engaged in a desperate battle at the lower Blue Licks. The Indians came off victors; and the surviving whites retreated across the Licking, but were pursued by the enemy for a distance of six-and-thirty miles. James Morgan was among the last that crossed the river, and was in the rear until the hill was descended. As soon as he beheld the Indians reappear on the ridge, he felt anew his wrongs, and recollected the lovely object of his early affections. He urged on his horse, and pressed to the front. While in the act of leaping from his saddle, he perceived a rifle ball in his thigh, and fell; an Indian sprang upon him, seized him by the hair, and applied the scalping knife. At this moment Morgan cast his eyes, and recognized the handkerchief that bound the head of the savage, and which he knew to be his wife's. This added renewed strength to his body, and increased activity to his fury. He quickly threw his left arm around the Indian, and with a death-like grasp, hugged him to his bosom, plunged his knife into his side, and he expired in his arms. Releasing himself from the savage, Morgan crawled under a small oak, on an elevated piece of ground, a short distance from him. The scene of action shifted, and he remained undiscovered and unscathed, an anxious spectator of the battle.

It was now midnight. The savage band after taking all the scalps they could find, left the battle ground. Morgan was seated at the foot of the oak, his trunk supported his head. The rugged and uneven ground that surrounded him was covered with the slain—the once white and projecting rocks, bleached with the rain and sun of centuries, were crimsoned with the blood that had warmed the heart and animated the bosom of the patriot and the soldier. The pale glimmering

of the moon, occasionally threw a faint light upon the mangled bodies of the dead; then a passing cloud enveloped all in darkness, and gave additional horror to the feeble cries of a few still lingering in the last agonies of protracted death. Rendered doubly appalling the coarse growling of the bear, the loud howl of the wolf, the shrill and varied notes of the wild-cat, and the panther, feeding on the dead and dying. Morgan beheld the scene with heart-rending sensations, and looked forward with the agony of despair, to his own end.

A large and ferocious looking bear, covered with blood, now approached him; he threw himself on the ground—silently commended his soul to Heaven, & in breathless anxiety awaited his fate. The satiated animal slowly passed on without noticing him. Morgan a sed his head—was about offering thanks for his unexpected preservation, when the cry of a pack of wolves opened upon him, and again awakened him to a sense of his danger. He placed his hands over his eyes—fell on his face, and in silent agony awaited his fate. He now heard a rustling in the bushes—steps approached—a cold chill ran over him. "Imagination—creative, busy imagination, was actively employed; death—the most horrible death, awaited him—his limbs would, in all probability, be torn from his body, and he be devoured alive. He felt a touch—the vital spark was almost extinguished another touch, more violent than the first, and he was turned over—the cold sweat ran down in torrents—his hands were violently forced from his face—the moon passed from under a cloud—a faint ray beamed upon him—his eyes involuntarily opened, and he beheld his wife, who, in scarce audible voice, exclaimed, "My husband—my husband!" and fell upon his bosom.

Morgan now learned from his wife, that after the Indians had entered the house, they found some spirits and drank freely; an altercation on soon took place—one of them received a mortal stab and fell; his blood ran through the floor on her. Believing it to be the blood of her husband, she shrieked aloud, and betrayed her place of concealment. She was immediately taken and bound. The party, after setting fire to the house, proceeded to Bryant's Station. On the day of the battle of the Blue Licks, a horse, with saddle and bridle, rushed by her, which she knew to be her husband's. During the action, the prisoners were left unguarded, made their escape, and lay concealed behind some bushes under the bank of the river. After the Indians had returned from the pursuit, and left the battle ground, she, with some other persons, that had escaped with her, determined to make a search for their friends, and if living, to save them if possible from the beasts of prey. After searching for some time, and almost despairing of success, she fortunately discovered him.

The party of Colonel Logan found Morgan and his wife, and restored them to their friends, their infant and their home.

Planter's Hotel. WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama.

J. D. HYPHREYVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the House recently occupied by L. J. Bradford, Esq., and fitted it up for the reception of Company, either transient or permanent. As his Larder will always be stored with the best market affords, and his Stables with plenty of provender, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Register, will publish the above notice 3 months, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately settled in Jacksonville, and is now carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

On the south-east corner of the square, opposite Judge Pendleton's Hotel. He pledges himself to keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the North and East, and will shortly be able to wait on his customers at the shortest notice.

He has likewise in the front room of his shop, a number of articles for sale consisting of

**FAMILY
GROCERIES,**
viz: Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Tobacco, Raisins, &c. &c.

THOMAS FAYETTE.

March 23, 1836.—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale on the 15th of July next at his residence

A Tract of Land

containing fifty or sixty acres, twelve of which are cleared and fit for cultivation. The place is well improved, lying on Cane Creek, on the road from Mallory's Mill to Robinson's bridge, 12 miles from Mallory's Mill.

At the same time and place he will sell all his stock, consisting of CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit until the first of November next will be given—the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

GEORGE W. BAGBY.

March 11th, 1837.—ns—6t.

A FEW COPIES OF GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.

Medical School of Florida.

"Seize upon the truth wherever found, On Christian or on heathen ground, Among your friends among your foes; The plant's divine, where'er it grows." As the tree is known by its fruit, so is the plant by its cures; our faith has been made strong in Florida's remedies by many years' experience, in curing many that had tried all the wisdom of Medical Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of man, with poisonous remedies, which only served to make them wretched and miserable. There is a growth and grandeur in all the works of the Almighty.

The labours of man may perish; for like him, self, they are often vanity and lies; but the

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation. In this course he has pursued his way for three thousand years, to his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good," that the whole "pretended science" resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking in the dark" a "scheme of learned quackery," a "Temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation." (See Dr. Abercrombie, Lintaud, Rush, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Eveleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes; and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse, late professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of Cambridge, Mass. "Look at the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of redeeming the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numerous poisons that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." Hear the woful list of evils attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, aches and pains in various parts of the body, sudden failure of strength, as if just dying, violent palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a smothering depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death." "These maladies," continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from this state of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice."

This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance.

The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consoled himself with the animating prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, which would be able to remove all the diseases of man, and leave not for life a single outlet, a single door of retreat, but old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man, some lowly weed trampled under foot, might furnish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic.

DRS. ELLISON & BUYS.

WE have located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis' Store,) and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine; of the Botanic System, and will treat all cases confided to their care, to the best of their skill and ability.

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he travelled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practised in the City of Columbus, Georgia, in connexion with Dr. B. R. Thomas, from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense.

Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specimen of their success in Practice, a few of the many testimonials that are in their possession are hereunto annexed.

Drs. Ellison & Buys will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large Stock of Fresh

Genuine Botanic Medicine, for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Also a collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works.

For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in the several counties on the following days, viz: at the house of James Hughes, Turkeytown, on the first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of the same months, at the house of Jilson Gilbert in St. Clair County; and on the third day of each of the above months at the house of Richmond Hammonds in St. Clair County; and on the fourth day &c. at the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the fifth at Wm. Cross's in Shelby County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Diggins' Montevallo; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; and on the ninth day at Columbiana; and on the tenth, at John Cottingham's, Wilsonville, Shelby County; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, Harpersville; and on the twelfth day, at Martin McLeroy's, in Talladega County; and on the thirteenth day, at W. E. Sawyer's, Mardisville; on the fourteenth day, at Gideon Riddle's, Talladega Co.; on the fifteenth, at Francis Self's, Benton Co. on the sixteenth, at Wm. T. Givens, Alexandria; on the seventeenth day, at Col. John Turner's, and on the eighteenth day of the above months, at Williamson Todd's, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

Those living at a distance, that desire the benefit of this practice, and cannot attend personally, will please send the symptoms of their

addressed, to receive attention, must be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The patient must board convenient to their office.

CERTIFICATE.

GEORGIA, DeKalb Co.

I do hereby certify, that sometime in 1834, my wife was violently attacked with what the Regular Physicians called a disease of the Bile; that in a few hours I was in a state of great distress, and in a few days thereafter, I was broken up, and two weeks thereafter, I was my business, and I can safely say that in 2 weeks I recovered more benefit from Dr. Buys' prescriptions, than I did in six months with the same disease in an attack, where I was attended by a Regular Physician.

JOHN STEPHENS.

GEORGIA, DeKalb Co.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that Sept. 1834, my wife was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side; very distressing, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay, confined, without any relief, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who attended her in a few hours, and the third day she was about her business as usual. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, 1836.

JAMES DIAMOND.

GEORGIA, DeKalb Co.

I do hereby certify, that my sister was violently attacked with pain, first in her legs, which in a few days became general throughout the whole body; severe that she was unable to turn herself in her bed, and was in the most inveterate acute Rheumatism I ever witnessed. In this condition Dr. Buys was called on to attend her, and in two days was able to walk the house; and in 4 days thereafter she was entirely freed from pain and soon in good health as formerly.

JAMES BARKER.

GEORGIA, DeKalb Co.

For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify that my brother was afflicted with what the Regular Doctors call Hepatitis, or liver complaint. An eminent Physician of the old school was called in, and attended him regularly for about three months, under whose treatment he continued to grow worse, and in this condition he was carried to the (living in S. C.) having heard of Dr. J. Buys' cures, was placed under his care, at which time he was much swollen, and without the colour of his face, but in a short time he was perfectly cured, and is in as good health as any man. Given under hand, this 10th day of May, 1833.

JOHN McWILLIAMS.

GEORGIA, Muscogee Co.

I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. C. was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. Army, the Nervous fever, after which he returned home, on the 13th day after he was attacked, a regular doctor was called to attend him, who did so regularly 4 days, but he continued to grow worse all the time, and on the 18th day of his sickness, I called Dr. Ellison, when I very little expected him to survive the arrival of the Dr. but through the mercy of God, and the use of the means employed, he yet survived. He was perceptibly mending within 24 hours after Dr. Ellison first prescribed for him, and he has continued to mend and is now in the enjoyment of complete health.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Russell County, Ala. Nov. 28th, 1834.

This is to certify, that I have recently employed Dr. Z. Ellison in my family in a case of a long standing ulcer on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure of two of the Regular Physicians of Columbus had failed.

WILLIAM D. LUCAS.

Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 18th, 1834.

This may certify that my son aged 17 years was severely afflicted, with a settled pain and soreness in the breast and head, in such that he became pale, emaciated, and for the last four years he has been unable to perform his duty for business, for 3 months immediately preceding the 16th of July last, when he called on Dr. Z. Ellison for medical aid, he was entirely unable for any kind of business, perspiration being entirely obstructed, he was evidently rapidly declining, but I am now happy to testify, that he, by the blessings of God and the use of the means, is in good health and has not had any of the symptoms of disease for the last month.

JONATHAN REEDER.

Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th, 1834.

To all whom it may concern,—I take this method make known for the benefit of the afflicted, that health became very bad in the year 1830. Since that time I have labored under disease a very distressing and complicated form, 1st under the character of Prolapsus uteri, and periodical obstructions, 2d Dyspepsia with its train of disagreeable symptoms, an affection of the liver, and during my afflictions several of the regular Doctors were employed in my case. Dr. Adams of Zebulon Pike County attended and prescribed for me about three months. 2d Dr. Johnson of this county about the same length of time. Dr. Phillips of this county about three years, and Dr. Tinsley of Greenville about three months, all without affording any thing like permanent relief.

Hearing that Dr. Z. Ellison was to be at Col. Arnold's on a certain day, my husband called on him to prescribe for my case, which was at that time distressing, I being confined to my bed the most of my time, and I took medicine from him three months at the end of which, I was substantially relieved, and I am now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

SARAH PHILIPS.

Alabama, St. Clair County.

This may certify that in the summer of 1834, my family were suddenly and violently attacked with bilious fever, in such that three days from the commencement, there were six of my family (including my wife) prostrated by it, at which time I called on Dr. Z. Ellison, who relieved them all in a few days, and they all recovered speedily, except one of children, that lingered for a while, but finally recovered.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1835.

VALENTINE NIX.

In addition to the above statement, I further state, that Valentine Nix lived at my Ferry near the mouth of Wills Creek, and I visited them during their illness, and know that they were confirmed cases of bilious fever, and that they were relieved by Dr. Z. Ellison as above stated &c.

PETER WAGNON.

GEORGIA, Pike County.

I do hereby certify that my wife has been for several years, subject to a severe pain in her back, sides extending to her shoulders; and about the 1st of December 1835, Dr. Z. Ellison spent a night with me, and prescribed for the pain in her back and sides, which had been unusually severe for the last two weeks, but by following his directions, she has been entirely relieved.

J. R. CULPEPPER.

GEORGIA, Butts County.

This is to certify that in the fall of 1834, I was attacked with Rheumatism, in the back and hips, which I was unable to turn in the bed for eight or ten days, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison called on me, proposed administering medicine, and applying steam or vapour bath, according to the botanical Thomsonian system, and though I much dreaded operation and sudden transition from heat to cold from perspiration to cold water, my pain was so relieved, and was truly astonishing, and was able to attend to my business, and what was surprising to me, was the sensations I so much dreaded were of the most pleasant nature. Given under hand this 5th day of February, 1836.

THOMAS WILSON.

March 23d, 1836.—6t.

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